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LD171238 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 17 Sep 86

TASS is authorized to state that in order to ensure safety, the USSR Government asks the governments of other states which use sea and air routes in the Pacific Ocean to instruct relevant bodies so that sea and air vessels should not enter these regions and the airspace above them daily between 1200 and 1900 local time.

LD180930 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 18 Sep 86

Talks End; 'Divergences' Noted

LD181101 Mosow TASS International Service in Russian 1042 GMT 18 Sep 86

At the same time the presence was confirmed of essential divergences between the sides in their approach to the problem under discussion. Speaking to journalists here, the head of the USSR delegation, A.M. Petroysants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, noted with regret that the U.S. side was not manifesting the necessary flexibility and was, as before, adopting the line of continuing tests rather than halting them with the corresponding monitoring.

The delegations intend to meet again in Geneva in November this year.

BOGACHEV ON U.S. REFUSAL TO RATIFY SALT II

LD171904 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogahev writes:

In 1984, during the election campaign people close to U.S. President Ronald Reagan constantly stressed in their public speeches that the head of the White House sincerely wished to go down in history as a peacemaker, that in case he was elected President of the United States for the second term, arms control would be problem number one in his activity.

The way this problem number one is solved by the current U.S. leadership and what it means when it speaks about arms control are shown by White House's actions as regards the Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty which was signed before Reagan took office.

Given all the differences in the approaches of the USSR and the United States to problems of war and peace, which are brought about by the two states' socio-economic systems, there existed before 1981 a certain identity of the sides' views on the need to maintain stability, on the danger of the unconstrained race in the destabilizing types of weapons.

Both USSR's leaders and officials of the previous U.S. Administration's sought to avoid situations under which vital decisions would be taken in a matter of minutes, when developments could escape control threatening with catastrophic consequences. It is precisely this concurrence of views on problems of stability that had made it possible to reach by 1979 a number of important agreements on bridling the arms race, including the SALT-2 treaty.

The 1979 treaty became the result of the sides' reasonable compromise. Eager to erect effective barriers in the way of building up nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union met the American side halfway on a number of all-important issues.

American specialists highly evaluated the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty which, among other things, limited the number of nuclear warheads on strategic missiles, set the ceiling on the number of delivery vehicles, banned interference with the activity of observation satellites, excluded the possibility of deploying some classes of missiles which harbour particular danger and stipulated other measures which would substantially scale down the risk of a world nuclear war.

Washington, however, has refused under far-fetched pretexts to ratify this important agreement.

The new administration which moved into the White House in 1981, announced that the SALT-2 treaty was "fatally flawed". Its officials emphasized that the United States did not consider itself to be bound by the treaty terms.

Faced with pressure from the world public, however, the White House made a statement in 1982 to the effect that the United States would not undertake actions that would undercut SALT-2. Now, it has become perfectly obvious that the Reagan administration had never intended to observe this agreement.

In May 1986, when U.S. military programmes began for the first time breaking out of SALT-2 bounds, Washington announced at once that the treaty was "dead."

The decision by the White House sparked off outrage among the world public. Even the most loyal "Atlanticists" in NATO West European countries called in question its wisdom. The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted for banning the release of funds for developing armaments to be deployed in breach of the SALT-2 treaty, a move which enraged President Reagan.

What is the reason behind Washington's position with respect to the treaty which, in the opinion of the overwhelming majority of experts, is beneficial to the United States?

The point is that the U.S. Administration wants to dismantle the last barrier to the arms race. The fact that SALT-2 establishes strategic parity does not suit it. Washington now wants to secure for itself a free reign to realize its illusory plans of gaining military superiority. Having discarded the SALT-2, the United States has embarked on the dangerous road of undermining international security, magnifying the threat of a nuclear war which can have catastrophic consequences for the peoples of our planet, including for the American people.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES U.S. N-TEST PROGRAM

PM171314 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with Colonel A.F. Kuznetsov, USSR Ministry of Defense spokesman, by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants: "Once More About the Nevada Explosions" -- no place or date of interview given; first paragraph is a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA introduction]

[Text] The fact that the United States continues to conduct nuclear explosions in Nevada, despite the extension of the Soviet moratorium, causes universal indignation in the world. Colonel A.F. Kuznetsov, USSR Ministry of Defense spokesman, replies to SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's questions about the nature and orientation of U.S. nuclear explosions.

[Dadyants] The attitude toward nuclear tests is now the touchstone of the real nature and orientation of any nuclear power's foreign policy. It is well known that the United States has carried out 20 nuclear explosions in Nevada while the Soviet unilateral moratorium has been effect. Initially they were justified by the alleged U.S. "lag behind" the Soviet Union, and later by the need to check the reliability of the existing nuclear arsenal. To what extent, Arlen Fedorovich, are these arguments convincing or, more correctly, unconvincing?

[Duznetsov] The inconsistency of these arguments is proved by the facts. And the facts indicate that the United States leads in the number of nuclear tests, having carried out more of them than all the nuclear powers together. The Soviet Union started its test later than the United States, and by the day the moratorium was announced it had carried out one-third fewer tests. This is the second year in succession that the USSR has not carried out any nuclear explosions altogether. The gap in the United States' favor has thus widened further still. Let us turn to figures. By the beginning of the year, according to data from the Swedish Defense Institute, the United States had carried out 807 nuclear tests against the Soviet Union's 563. These figures fit in well with data from London Institute of Strategic Studies. Nor have they been disputed in the United States. So, where is the "lag" of the United States?

The second argument is also inconsistent. Full-scale nuclear tests are by no means necessary for reassurance regarding the reliability of the existing nuclear arsenal. The reliability of nuclear ammunition is basically determined by their nonnuclear components, which can be effectively checked by methods of "nondestructive" monitoring. For more than 10 years now, in accordance with the existing 1974 treaty, the USSR and the United States have not carried out any tests of nuclear devices with the yield in excess of 150 kilotons. Are they not, therefore, managing without testing by means of explosions the reliability of ammunition whose yield exceeds this "threshold?" After all, this ammunition constitutes the bulk of the sides' arsenals.

What all of Washington's "arguments" have in common is a desire to justify its refusal to terminate nuclear explosions. But it does not and cannot have any convincing arguments to this end since the termination of tests is a vital necessity.

[Dadyants] If existing types of nuclear arms do not necessarily have to be checked by means of destructive explosions, this means that the tests in Nevada pursue the goal of creating new charges. What are the Americans working out in Nevada? What is the real nature and purpose of their nuclear explosions?

[Kuznetsov] The nature and purpose of the explosions carried out at the U.S. testing range in Nevada leave no doubt that they are aimed not at checking the reliability of the existing nuclear arsenal but at the development [razrabotka] of quite a wide range of new types of nuclear weapons. The U.S. press itself reports that the Pentagon is testing nuclear charge devices [zaryadnyye ustroystva] of warheads [boyegolovka] for the new MX ICBM which is currently undergoing flight tests, the Midgetman missile which is another new another new type of ICBM, and the submarine-launched Trident-2 missile; of warheads [boyevaya chast] for a new generation of strategic cruise missiles; and of more effective operational-tactical missiles and artillery, including neutron ammunition. A significant place in the U.S. nuclear test program is occupied by experiments for the purpose of creating [sozdaniye] so-called "third generation" nuclear weapons."

[Dadyants] The press, including the U.S. press, notes that some nuclear explosions in Nevada are designed for the implementation of the "star wars" program. As a rule, nuclear-pumped lasers are mentioned in the same breath. Are there any other types of nuclear weapons for "star wars" being worked out in the United States?

[Kuznetsov] It is known from foreign press reports that the United States is carrying out work within the "star wars" program framework to create [sozdaniye] a new type of nuclear weapons whose principle of operation is based on the transformation of energy particles emitted during explosion into a powerful guided stream of electromagnetic radiation, high-energy charged and neutral particles, or small-mass strike elements. Such a stream can cover large distances in space and strike various targets, including ballistic missiles and their warheads in flight trajectory.

These and other design concepts of guided-action nuclear devices are being tested in the course of full-scale nuclear tests in Nevada.

[Dadyants] The Americans have carried out 20 nuclear explosions but have announced only 16. Four of the explosions were "secret." What exactly were they, and how did we succeed in detecting them?

[Kuznetsov] For a long time now people in the United States have preferred not to announce officially any low-yield tests carried out in loose "soft" ground which absorbs well the explosion energy. In other words, they prefer to keep silent about tests which, in their opinion, cannot be firmly identified by seismological means. Probably the tests about which you are asking were of that kind. But the potential of seismological means is substantially greater now. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that national technical means for monitoring nuclear explosions both in the United States and in the Soviet Union are not limited to just seismological apparatus.

[Dadyants] Our newspaper's readers ask: Does the silence at Soviet testing ranges not jeopardize our security while tests of U.S. nuclear weapons continue in Nevada? How can we answer them?

[Kuznetsov] Of course, the refusal to carry out nuclear explosions cannot fail to affect the state of nuclear programs, and we halted their implementation as of 6 August 1985. With no tests of nuclear weapons, their qualitative improvement has been frozen.

The Soviet Union took this step because it wanted to use the power of example to influence the stance of other nuclear states, primarily the United States, so that the nuclear arms race would be halted forever and a practical step taken in the cause of nuclear disarmament.

It is, of course, impossible to advance on this path in isolation and into infinity. They are certain limits beyond which we cannot risk our own security and the security of our allies. As M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, the country's security is our sacred cause. This must be clear to everyone.

FALIN CITES DANGERS OF U.S. MORATORIUM STANCE

PM171021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[V. Falin article: "Politics and Politicking"]

[Text] There has been total silence at Soviet nuclear test ranges for 14 months. Explosions have been rumbling constantly at U.S. test ranges for 14 months. The U.S. Administration refuses to join in the Soviet "propaganda," as it terms the moratorium introduced by the USSR in summer 1985 and extended four times since then. That is how they operate -- they besmirch the ending of nuclear weapons tests and brand it a "deception" which is allegedly diverting attention away from matters in hand, while the continuation of American experiments with nuclear weapons is presented as a "contribution" to the efforts to curb the arms race.

Absurd, you say. Of course it is. But it is impossible to prove the unprovable without crucifying the truth. And the truth is being violated. All the more since this is a customary occupation for Washington.

Let us recall the reaction of U.S. leaders to the Soviet unilateral moratorium of 1958. Moscow is dealing in "propaganda," was the claim. The "perfidious Russians" were planning to put the West in a detrimental position and ensnare it. The U.S. leaders claimed this as they tested new types of nuclear weapons with unprecedented intensity for that period. The Americans conducted more than 50 explosions that went unanswered at the time. Among the arguments against an interim or open-ended test ban were "absence of trust," "complexity of verification [kontrol]," and "asymmetry" of the sides' arms. For good or ill, Washington told the public, the United States and its allies have adopted nuclear weapons as the foundation of their military strategy and they are thus obliged to improve them and maintain them in a state of combat readiness.

In short, the main features of an almost 30-year-old show are currently being repeated overseas. It is as if the decades had left no mark on the United States and had not prompted the powers that be there to even ponder whether it was worth multiplying their mistakes and sticking stubbornly to their delusions.

The tests in the late fifties and early sixties initiated nuclear rivalry under water, raised the missile race to its current levels, and paved the way for the creation [sozdaniye] of many others arms systems that have made world peace so fragile. Everyone's peace of mind was lost. And nothing was added to the security of the United States itself.

For D. Eisenhower the abandoning of experimental nuclear explosions was tantamount to abandoning intercontinental weapons and the gamble on U.S. military superiority. The general-turned-President was not prepared to take a loftier view than his entourage, who were infected with nuclear fever. He merely branded them as the military-industrial complex. But what is in the mind of the present head of the administration? What visions would he regret or find hard to abandon? Revering his great trump card of "unpredictability," R. Reagan is in no hurry to show his hand. He keeps changing his mind depending on the prevailing fads on the Potomac at any specific time. There's no room for boredom.

When, however, it is not an individual but the policy of an entire state that is "unpredictable" it is no laughing matter. Political "unpredictability" is akin to willfulness and arbitrariness. How will it be possible to agree on anything if the "unpredictable" United States tomorrow eschews the commitments it adopts today whether with or without a pretext? But you will be told without batting an eyelid to take the Americans as you find them. You don't like them? Push off. The United States will get by without friends or partners.

This is a blatant anachronism. But entirely consonant with the neoglobalism logic. Those who intend to string the entire world along find friends a burden. Give them servants, retainers, and yes-men. They still adhere to the Old Testament interpretation of policy which V. Dal described in his famous "Dictionary" as: "The views, intentions, and aims of a sovereign, known to few people, and his mode of action that often obscures the same." So as to always have a free hand in everything.

The President never goes into the what, where, and when of matters, leaving that to his secretaries and advisers. They make no secret of the fact that references to verification [kontrol] and the need to test old charges from time to time or to "catch up" the Soviet Union -- which is allegedly far ahead -- and so forth, are a banal smoke screen. It is used as a cover to milk the taxpayers. A smog of information clouds the horizon, stopping the "man in the street" from getting his bearings. At least it is meant to.

What do they talk about in their own circle? Let us turn to Congress protocols. There one can discover, for instance, authoritative testimony by Pentagon representatives to the effect that the United States is by no means behind the USSR. These representatives are concerned not about how to catch up with the other side but how to overtake it.

Many people, however, are well aware that Congress is not the place where the U.S. military-industrial complex goes to lobby. Tongues are really loosened when soul mates drink warming cocktails without any outsiders present. Or when they sit down to carve up the budget cake. It is then that it comes to light that it is not well-rehearsed tests that are taking place at the Nevada range but experiments with half a dozen of the latest types of nuclear weapons at the very least. In addition they measure the capability and potential for exploiting the energy generated during an explosion for use in fundamentally new military systems.

Beam weapons are one of the reasearch avenues, and by no means the only one. Nonetheless, the program to create [sozdaniye] a beam weapon is seen as a critically important component in the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program. In the event of failure in this area the downfall of SDI as a whole is predicted. But since a nuclear-pumped laser cannot be built without explosions, the test moratorium gets a categorical "thumbs-down." Nuclear laser technology is still in its infancy. It will take a great deal of time and many nuclear experiments before it will be possible to ascertain whether the idea is feasible. How many explosions are planned? Various figures are given -- ranging from several dozen to hundreds.

M.S. Gorbachev drew particular attention to the fact that weapons suitable for the practical waging of nuclear war are being developed during the tests. It is clear from materials that have been made public that underground explosions are being used to check the survivability of communications and homing devices and instruments for targeting nuclear charges themselves under real war conditions, as well as to check how the accepted norms and constructive decisions in terms of means of passive defense, including ways of overcoming that defense, conform with new knowledge that has been acquired. Furthermore, considerable effort is being put into miniaturizing nuclear charges and making them lighter so as to obtain greater accuracy and range with the same yield from available launch vehicles. Finally, spheres are being sought for making effective military use of devices working on transuranic elements.

According to statements by staffers at U.S. nuclear laboratories, the catalog of models for the military use of the atom is as inexhaustible as the atom itself. Everything depends on orders and the amount of funds granted by the government. A phase shift measured in billionths of a second can turn one nuclear process into a quite different one. Instead of strike energy the weapon radiates neutrons or other elementary particles. There is truly endless scope for seeking even greater evil, as if what has already been found is not enough.

Even a summary or fleeting acquaintance with the agenda for the experiments that have taken place in Nevada or are still planned leaves no doubt: The people there are not just preparing for war, they are carefully forging and nurturing a weapon which would revolutionize military matters for the second time in 50 years. The United States miscalculated in its first stab at world domination. The nuclear monopoly turned out to be a venture with a short half-life. As a result the super potency [sverkhsila] left Washington in a dead end. Now an "absolute weapon" is being invented, which is meant to bring its possessor absolute power. It may be for a moment, but a moment is long enough to carry out what they have in mind.

No, the moratorium does not boil down to abandoning the nuclear arms race. [as published] It is not only weapons that are being tested in Nevada. The test range is also assessing and verifying the latest U.S. military concepts and conducting tests on the peoples' readiness to oppose Washington's imperial lust.

Consequently, ending tests is a military-technical problem which is to a great extent of key importance for solving the broader task of nuclear disarmament as specifically posed in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January 1986 statement. But it is also a political, legal, and moral problem.

It is political because mankind cannot and must not be hostage to any "unpredictability." International relations are not a continuation of domestic American upheavals and the infighting among U.S. monopolies. The peoples are justified in demanding clarity. They have had their fill of declarations. They need peaceful actions.

Ending tests is a legal problem, primarily in the sense that the United States, the USSR, and Britain are obliged by treaty to strive to ban experimental nuclear explosions and wind down rather than whip up the spirals of nuclear rivalry. The day is coming when Washington and London, too, will have to answer to more than 100 states for having undermined the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

It is a moral problem because the planet has long been creaking under the burden of the weapons that have already been amassed. Soon there will not be enough room in Europe and a number of other regions to build additional mountains of arms and military hardware. It is time to stop before the irreparable happens. It is time to realize that each new system and weapon takes away part of the peoples' security and hope.

The duty of politics today is to turn the possible into the real, and to make the peoples' hopes a reality. This is directly contrary to the meat and drink of the politickers, who put a gloss of evil on everything. Things are too serious to allow people to knock the earth into a rash orbit. Common sense should suggest to all honest people where they stand at this crucial time.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS VERIFICATION MEASURES

PM171008 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Special correspondent A. Borovik "Reportage from the Soviet Nuclear Testing Range in Kazakhstan": "At the Epicenter of Silence"]

[Text] Semipalatinsk-Karkaralinsk -- An American political scientist remarked a few years ago that Ronald Reagan's presidency would go down in American history as "experimental." In the sense that various ultraconservative economic and political theories are being tested out in practice under it. Nevertheless, by an evil irony of fate, this prediction has now gained another, a sinister meaning: The United States has become undisputed champion in the sphere of testing nuclear charges. It has carried out 20 nuclear explosions in just the one single year of our moratorium.

Nuclear devices rumble deep underground in Nevada. But the detonator itself is installed in the White House. Official Washington rejects Soviet peace initiatives, one after another, with amazing speed. But this speed testifies not so much to the flexibility of political decisionmaking there as to the instant effect of the reflex of rejecting any disarmament measures.

A most acute shortage of logical arguments to justify the fact that the United States is not joining the Soviet unilateral moratorium has come to light in Washington now. The problem of verification [kontrol] and inspection [proverka] was dragged out yet again. "They want" M.S. Gorbachev noted in his replies to questions by RUDE PRAVO's chief editor, "to extend the life of the bankrupt argument that a nuclear test ban is supposedly impossible to verify [prokontrolirovat]. It is bankrupt primarily in the light of scientific successes." Eloquent evidence of this has already been provided by the very first results of the ongoing Soviet-U.S. experiment on the verification [kontrol] of the nonconduct of nuclear tests. Scientist carrying out the experiment in Kazakhstan, not far from the Soviet nuclear testing range, have registered explosions at the Nevada testing range. The accurate instruments captured seismic waves which traveled for 13 minutes through 14 time zones.

Soviet and U.S. seismologists are working in Karkaralinsk. One wing of the "Shakhter" rest home, situated on the shore of a picturesque mountain lake, has been placed at their disposal.

The noise level here is low, I was told by Feliks Semenovich Tregub, senior scientific associate of the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics of the Earth Institute. This is why it is easy to isolate the effective signal. And the granite rocks which reach through to the surface are good conductors of underground impulses and waves of any origin.

Furthermore, Karkaralinsk is situated next to the Soviet nuclear testing range. This is the first time U.S. specialists have been given an opportunity to study seismo-geological conditions in this zone.

The experiment is now in its first stage. Surface seismographic stations are located around the testing range. They are equipped with highly sensitive instruments: Even people's steps are registered, let alone nuclear explosions!

In the course of the second stage instruments will be installed in wells to a depth of 60-70 meters. This will make it possible to reduce to a minimum any wind, rain, or other interference.

Once a week the U.S. specialists visit the observation stations and change tape recorder cassettes and power batteries. Each of the recording instruments sited here covers its own frequency band. Afterward these data are summed up by processing apparatus. A special recording device "reads" them off the magnetic tape at the laboratory. The deciphered information is stored in computer memory.

Successes in the seismology sphere, U.S. scientist David Chavez said, today make it possible to use national means to detect even low-yield nuclear explosions on foreign territory and distinguish them from distant earthquakes.

I hope, his colleague David Carrell added, that the results of the joint experiment will be used in the interests of disarmament.

Those who advocate a bilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions are persecuted in the United States, D. Chavez went on. As soon as it became known that I intended to travel to the USSR to take part in the Soviet-U.S. experiment, I was submerged in a stream of poisonous jokes and insults. An acquaintance of mine, with whom I had hitherto maintained normal contacts, came up to me and said in a deliberately loud voice for everyone to hear: "What is this people say, that you are on your way to your second home?!"

Unfortunately, D. Carrell remarked, to judge by everything, the Reagan administration not only does not intend to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, but is striving in every possible way to do everything within its power to ensure that America gets used to the need to continue nuclear tests.

The Soviet scientific delegation which will travel to the U.S. nuclear testing range in Nevada 14 September will be headed by Igor Leonovich Nersesov, chief of the Seismology Department at the USSR Academy of Sciences Physics of the Earth Institute.

While in Nevada, I.L. Nersesov said, we will have to resolve tasks similar to the ones being performed here, close to the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing range. [paragraph continues]

In the very near future we will have to select three locations to drill wells near the Nevada testing range and install surface instruments. It is envisaged to hold a Soviet-U.S. conference in Colorado which will discuss questions concerning the continuation of our joint experiment. We plan on completing the drilling of the wells themselves by the beginning of next year. We hope that the Soviet-U.S. experiment will make it possible to take a major step along the path of improving seismic monitoring methods. U.S. scientists have been given a unique opportunity to "record" the Soviet moratorium in regions directly adjacent to our testing range. You have seen for yourself that seismic equipment is already operational here. But will USSR specialists be given similar opportunities and conditions in Nevada?

This was the question I asked when I telephoned Jim Boyer, U.S. Department of Energy spokesman in Nevada.

"USSR specialists in Nevada?" Boyer asked. "First I heard of it."

There is nothing amazing in this answer. The U.S. authorities and mass media have done their best to keep silent about the experiment. Or, more accurately, to silence it by nuclear rumblings in Nevada. It became clear that Mr Boyer is equally ignorant about his compatriots working at present near the Soviet testing range in Kazakhstan.

"Interesting, and what are they doing over there?" My transatlantic interlocutor said with skeptical curiosity.

I had to tell Mr Boyer briefly about the nature of the current experiment and the fact that U.S. scientists are "recording" the silence at our testing range and the explosions at the Nevada range. At the same time I asked the Department of Energy spokesman whether he had heard of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

"I have heard of the moratorium," Mr Boyer assured me. Nevertheless, he refused outright to tell me what he personally thinks about the importance of the large-scale Soviet initiative.

"My thinking is done in Washington," Boyer explained. "Here in Nevada we only execute their decisions. You know, we are outside politics...."

A rash statement: For the second year in succession the Nevada testing range has been at the very epicenter of politics. It is the Nevada range that shakes international relations. It is there that people are making vain attempts to undermine peace, stability, and the peoples' hope for disarmament. This is why every test in Nevada generates a mighty explosion of protest all over the world and in the United States itself.

"We do not pay any attention to these peace lobbyists," Washington's spokesman parried. "They really don't know what they want. There can be no more than about 300 of them in America. It is stupid to consider the viewpoint of a microscopic minor !"

Minority? The latest opinion polls show that the overwhelming majority of Americans believe that the United States must join the moratorium. Authorities in 175 cities, counties, and states have signed a resolution demanding of President Reagan to join the Soviet Union's initiative. Residents of Alaska voted for a freeze on the nuclear arms race and a reduction of nuclear arsenals at a referendum held there.

A 58-percent majority also voted in favor of a demand to local authorities to aim for the introduction of a joint Soviet-U.S. moratorium on the deployment of nuclear weapon systems. Some 700 participants in a Peace March which started from Los Angeles adopted a 10-point action program. It contains, in particular, a call for a complete nuclear test ban on U.S. territory.

To put it briefly, by continuing the modernization of the nuclear potential, the Washington administration disregards the viewpoint of what is far from a minority of Americans. Moreover, every time the authorities respond with repressions to peaceful demonstrations by protesters. Specifically, a group of fighters for peace, protesting against the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada, were arrested quite recently. Does this mean that the U.S. freedom of speech does not extend to Nevada?

"Our democracy," Mr Boyer enunciated clearly, "extends to all states in the country without exception. We have set aside a special area for demonstrations here. It is forbidden to go beyond its boundary. Thus, we arrested them not for protesting but for going outside the area allocated for the purpose."

I asked:

"Is that area large?"

"200 meters by 200 meters. Exactly."

...Whatever you say, U.S. democracy is a handy thing. And the main point -- it is compact: Just 200 meters by 200 meters!

U.S. DELAYS VISAS FOR N-TEST MONITORING MEETING

LD161921 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 16 TASS -- By TASS Correspondent Maksim Knyazkov. A group of prominent Soviet scientists could not arrive in the United States in time to attend a conference on the problems of ending nuclear tests and install seismological equipment for monitoring nuclear explosions and the reason was an obviously deliberate "delay" in granting them U.S. entry visas, Jacob Sherr, a spokesman for a U.S. mass organization called the national resources defense council, said in Denver, Colorado.

Four representatives of the Soviet Academy of Sciences planned to arrive in Denver Sunday so that to start work at the conference, sponsored by Colorado State University, from Monday. The Soviet scientists were to exchange experience there with American colleagues in monitoring nuclear tests. After the forum they planned to go to Nevada to install seismological pickups in the area of the U.S. nuclear testing range.

All these activities were to be conducted under an agreement signed by the U.S. National Resources Defense Council with the Soviet Academy of Sciences earlier this year. It is in keeping with that agreement that American scientists have set up seismological instruments near Semipalatinsk to monitor activities at the Soviet nuclear testing range. That monitoring station has been in service for several months now, manned by rotating groups of American scientists.

The Soviet Union has thereby visually demonstrated its readiness to ensure the strictest verification of its compliance with a Soviet-U.S. nuclear test ban agreement, if it is signed. The State Department's "delay" in granting visas to the Soviet scientists, which has in effect jeopardized the plan to install seismological equipment, has demonstrated clearly, by contrast, that Washington's claims of "readiness for on-site inspections" are bluff meant to mislead world opinion.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA SURVEYS U.S. SDI AGENDA

PM170934 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Colonel V. Chernyshov under the rubric "A Reader Inquires": "The Earth in Alpha's Sights"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "I believe that the U.S. Administration's negative reaction to the Soviet proposal to subscribe to the moratorium on nuclear explosions is largely accounted for by the U.S. ruling circles' desire to embark as soon as possible on the deployment of space weapons, some types of which they plan to equip with nuclear ammunition. I would like to know how far the United States has advanced in implementing the notorious 'star wars' program -- V. Ivochkin, Perm."

"The present U.S. Administration is hardly able to drag itself along on matters of limiting and reducing arms," the American ABC-TV company states. The 5 and 1/2 years that the R. Reagan administration has been in power, Western commentators point out, have been a dead loss for the cause of nuclear arms control: The President has not utilized a single chance in this direction, although one and one-half of the two terms granted him in the White House are already behind him.

Whereas the United States has done nothing in matters of disarmament, in the arms race Washington is advancing with 7-league strides. Let us turn to the figures: In the last year of the J. Carter administration appropriations for the production of nuclear arms totaled 3.7 billion dollars, while for Fiscal 1987 they are planned in the sum of 8.2 billion dollars. "The weapons which we purchase today will serve as the basis of the U.S. military forces for many years after the start of the 21st century," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger loudly declares. But the chief aim of Washington's military policy was revealed very eloquently by R. Bowman, president of the American Institute for Space and Security Studies: "We are tired of equality. The only way we can get back the lever of political pressure is to regain military superiority."

To achieve this aim the U.S. Administration plans to "reinforce" and supplement the American offensive nuclear potential with the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," known throughout the world as the "star wars" program. This program has become one of the chief obstacles at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

Guided by the desire to overcome the deadlock at the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States reaching agreement on partial measures to prevent the militarization of space. It is a question, above all, of a commitment by the sides not to withdraw from the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems (the ABM Treaty) for 15 years, while strictly observing the limitations provided for in it.

However, the U.S. leadership refused to accept this compromise proposal. In this reply, so American newspapers report, the head of the White House expresses readiness to defer the deployment of arms in space under the "star wars" program for just 7 years. For 5 of these years the United States intends to develop [razrabotka] and test ABM components and space strike arms -- which in itself would be a violation of the ABM Treaty's provisions.

During the subsequent 2 years, according to the American plan, talks are to be held on the terms for deploying space systems. If such an agreement is not reached during the 2 years, each side will have the right to deploy a space-based ABM system after giving the other side 6 months' notice.

As the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER remarked, the proposed "deferment" of SDI deployment for 5-7 years "means little."

In actual fact, by talking of continuing the development [razrabotka] and testing of nuclear space arms, the U.S. Administration is seeking to get the Soviet Union to "legitimize" the former's current emasculation of the ABM Treaty. And by proposing to reach agreement on the deployment of a "star wars" system after 5-7 years have elapsed, it is inviting the USSR to participate in destroying the entire foundation of the process of reducing and limiting strategic arms, one of whose cornerstones is the ABM treaty.

U.S. Administration spokesmen have tried to present this "blank shot" as some kind of "compromise" and a "far-reaching step" by Washington, with which they have even misled certain U.S. "hawks," who do not like even such a limited and meaningless "deferment" of the deployment of space strike arms. The President immediately clamed the "hawks" down. Addressing a group of SDI supporters -- representatives of right-wing conservative organizations -- he declared: "When the time comes and development [razrabotka] (of SDI) is complete, we intend to deploy it." That "revelation" provoked an ovation from the "star wars" apologists who filled the hall.

Why, then, does the obligation not to withdraw from the ABM Treaty for 15 years, while strictly fulfilling the limitations provided for in it, 'not suit' the U.S. Administration, and why is the "deferment" of SDI deployment even by 5-7 years "not to the liking" of some people in the United States?

The present U.S. leadership has decided to work toward implementing the "star wars" program, and to bring it to the point of deployment as soon as possible. P. Buchanan, White House director of communications, for example, frankly states that the purpose of any talks is to "secure the future of SDI."

As for the possible time for starting the deployment of arms under the "star wars" program, it is not as far off as Washington sometimes tries to make out. This is evidenced by the present administration's practical work and its concrete plans. Here they are:

First: The United States has already put the "star wars" machinery into shape. Thus, a "star military-industrial complex," embracing more than 1,500 industrial firms and research organizations which have received orders from the Pentagon to create [sozdaniye] components of space strike arms, has essentially been set up within the military-industrial complex. A joint space command of the U.S. Armed Forces, Air Force and Navy space commands, and an Army space operations office have been knocked together. They are ready at any moment to put space strike arms into "combat operation." Moreover, among the Pentagon's top leadership there is increasingly frequent talk of the need to form in the very near future an independent new branch of the U.S. Armed Forces -- a military space force which would operate on an equal footing with the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

Second: Arms are being developed [razrabatyvat] for the "star wars" system at an accelerated pace. Several models of chemical lasers (the Miracle, Alpha, (Rashel), and Sigma Tau experimental weapons systems), free-electron lasers, and excimer lasers have already been created. [sozdat].

Underground tests of x-ray lasers pumped by a nuclear explosion are being conducted. Devices which ensure the development [otrabotka] of beam weapons are operating in the nuclear laboratory at Los Alamos and the (Sandia) National Laboratory. A modern accelerator -- a "prototype" of a beam weapon -- is being built at the Lawrence Livermore Radiation Laboratory. American firms and laboratories have built no less than eight different models of electromagnetic guns earmarked for SDI.

Third: The Pentagon has drawn up a general, "integrated" plan for a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements.

Fourth: It is planned to deploy a seven-echelon "star wars" system stage by stage, as particular types of arms become ready, without waiting, in particular, for work to be completed on creating [sozdaniye] "exotic types of weapons. According to a statement by General J. Abrahamson, director of the SDI program, by the early nineties the United States will already be able to deploy "first-generation space weapons," including combat orbital stations with small homing missiles.

Fifth, The Pentagon does not rule out the possibility of deploying at the first stage ground missile complexes to intercept warheads in the final sector of their trajectory. Such means already exist. They have only to be brought up to modern technical standards.

In August of this year representatives of U.S. right-wing organizations held a press conference in Congress "in defense of SDI." They advocated making an immediate start on deploying the "star wars" system. "If we can obtain a system that is efficient and that make the Soviet Union's arms inefficient," Pentagon chief C. Weinberger expressed the "dreams" of the military-industrial complex, "then we will return to the situation when we were the only country to possess nuclear weapons."

Of course, such calculations are hopeless. Our country will not allow itself to be overtaken in the military strategic sphere and will take appropriate countermeasures. "If necessary, we will quickly find a reply, and it will not be what the United States expects," M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his statement. "But it will be an answer which will make the 'star war' program worthless."

However, implementation of the SDI plans would lead to an absolutely uncontrolled arms race, strategic chaos, universal uncertainty, and an increased risk of nuclear catastrophe. This is why the Soviet Union calls again and again on the U.S. Administration to heed the arguments of reason.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM, CEMA

AU161115 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Sep 86 p 5

[Interview given by Oleg Bogomolov, head of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, to Gabor Miklos and Istvana Zalai, NEPSZABADSAG correspondents: "Interview with Academician Oleg Bogomolov on the Soviet Economic Reform and on Cooperation Within CEMA"; in Hungary in the past few days"; first paragraph is paper's introduction.]

[Text] The efforts for economic and social reform that have begun in the Soviet Union are being followed with unchanged lively interest all over the world. Our correspondents interviewed Academician Oleg Bogomolov, who paid a visit to Hungary in the past few days, about these issues and about the future development of the socialist countries, economic cooperation.

[Miklos, Zakai] Half a year has passed since the 27th CPSU Congress adopted the acceleration program. What have the past months brought in the Soviet economy? What does acceleration mean in the practice?

[Bogomolov] It is the most important task of the CPSU and its leadership to implement the congress decisions. A particularly important task is to give renewed impetus to the implementation of the decisions made at the congress. The emphasis is on a profound transformation, for this is the only way to achieve a dynamic socioeconomic development. Our society supports this interpretation of the decisions made by the congress and the Soviet people want the changes, the faster economic growth, and the improvement of living conditions.

What is it that we have been able to witness in the months of the current year so far? First of all, we have noticed that the growth rate has been relatively fast and that industrial production increased by more than 5 percent compared to the same period of last year. But this is far from proving that we have firmly embarked on the road to acceleration since the first half of 1985 was a considerably unfavorably period. We are well aware of the fact that we have many unsolved problems, but the transformation has begun, and there is not doubt about this. Production discipline has strengthened and this has contributed to the improvement of the economic situation. The firm struggle against alcoholism also plays a role in this improvement. Similarly, one can feel a stricter stand against economic crimes, corruption, and against people who abuse their official positions, and the first measures to prevent income being acquired without work have been taken. There has been an increase in the Soviet society's awareness of the difficulties and shortcomings.

[Miklos, Zalai] These measures aimed at strengthening discipline in society, however, hardly exhaust the long-term strategic means outlined at the congress. At that time, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the need for radical reform and we have repeatedly heard this expression ever since. What is essence of this radical reform?

[Bogomolov] There was a time when we tried to avoid the use of word like "reform" or the almost synonymous word "reconstruction" because we saw almost the undermining of the pillars of society in the use of these words. Today, however, these expressions do not reflect the essence of the party policy. The issue on the agenda is to achieve a new qualitative status of society. How is this asserted? If we speak about technology, the task is not simply to attain the current world level and a level that matches Western technology but to work out new solutions in principle! If we speak about ways of thinking, then our task is to force open the shackles of schematic scientific and political thinking and to abandon dogmatic concepts that do not reflect the recent changes.

As for the means of solving the new tasks, our concept is to shift from rigid administrative methods to economic ones, taking advantage of the application of influence on the economic interests of the producers -- individual workers and collectives -- and making use in the management process of every incentive related to the goods and financial mechanisms and the market.

Mikhail Gorbachev characterized this profound transformation by the expression "radical reform", and furthermore, he even used the word "revolution." The things I have been talking about are the very essence of this revolutionary transformation: democratic practice in leading the society, openness and justice.

Of course, changes can hardly happen overnight. We are talking here about rather a lengthy process. We must eliminate, by means of hard work and the struggle between new things and old, outdated forms of organization of society and we must find new and modern forms appropriate for the current tasks. It is clear, however, that we are only at the beginning of this reorganization. It would be a mistake to overestimate what we have done so far as we have still much to do ahead of us.

[Miklos, Zalai] It is apparent, however, that, ever since the congress, a number of decisions have been made that are aimed at reorganizing the system of economic management. Where does this task stand now?

[Bogomolov] We are in the preparatory stages of complete reform of economic management. This will be a comprehensive reform and will affect all spheres of the economy and all methods of management and organizational structure. Thus it requires conscious preparation. Of course, we rely on the rich and inestimably great experiences of the other socialist countries but we are starting primarily from our own endowments. We are striving to use methods that have been tried out in other countries. A comprehensive reform requires time but life will not allow us to put many things aside because the problems that constantly appear and require decisions call for immediate measures. These are the first steps of a future, deeper and comprehensive reorganization of the entire economic mechanism.

[Miklos, Zalai] In your view, what are the most important decisions?

[Bogomolov] Following the example of two of our large-scale enterprises, the VAZ automobile plant of Togliati and the machine industry association of Sumi, a further ten large-scale enterprises are shifting to self-management and self-financing. There is a change going on in the management of the agro-industrial complex, and there is more emphasis on the use of economic means, greater independence and the principle of semi-independence. The reform of the management of foreign economic relations is beginning and the time is ripe for serious activation of the soviet foreign relations, primarily within the framework of CEMA. In the wake of a recent decision, the reform of the wage system has begun. In the future, we are striving for a considerable increase in wages paid for good quality work carried out particularly well, not at the expense of the budget but on the basis of better management on the part of the enterprises. The modification of the internal pricing system is also on the agenda. A large-scale reform of the system of higher education is also under preparation. We are not talking here only about reorganizing the institutes of secondary and higher education but also about working out a system of consistent training and retraining.

We will also take essential new measures to reorganize the management system. Intersector forms of management organization have been established, like, for example, the agroprom, which covers the entire agro-industrial complex. The government machine industry office will coordinate the development of the machine industry complex. [paragraph continues]

A similar governmental organization will be established within the council of ministers which will be responsible for the creation of a uniform foreign economic strategy. Decisions concerning various economic issues appear almost daily in our press and this shows an active management activity. Of course, it seems to me that, more important than the number of decisions is whether we succeed in working out an economic mechanism that operates smoothly and is self-correcting, without needing permanent interference from above. No doubt, many things among the issues presently on the agenda have already been declared in some form and some regulations previously but we have never experienced such firmness and resoluteness in the practical implementation of the decisions.

[Miklos, Zalai] As you have already mentioned, these changes are not free from difficulties. Among these difficulties what would you draw attention to?

[Bogomolov] There are indeed difficulties in carrying out these changes and it seems will have to take them into account for a long time to come. This extremely profound process is taking place in a huge and multinational country with an extremely high economic potential. There are, therefore, understandable difficulties in the process of changing the operating forms of the economy and of society and all this takes place amidst the struggle of contradictions. The main difficulty is the internal inertia in thinking and in the style and methods of work. This is nothing else but social awareness lagging behind the changes that have taken place in the economic base. Social awareness does not always reflect these changes promptly and indeed, our society is only now beginning to adjust slowly to the new tasks. A considerable shortage of cadres trained for the new tasks is among the causes hindering this development. Their training has top priority. It is no accident, therefore, that cadre work will be on the agenda of the next autumn plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Miklos, Zalai] In addition to the difficulties that "can be taken into account" there are, however, also difficulties that the political and economic leadership could not take into account. We mean here consequences of the Chernobyl tragedy or the fall in the world market price of oil.

[Bogomolov] Yes, these have indeed caused problems. The tragedy at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station has caused severe damage to our national economy. I do not know whether there is already a final account, but it is obvious that the losses run in the vicinity of billions of rubles, to say nothing of the political consequences, consequences on the mood of the society, and who knows what other consequences.

As for the fall in the world market prices of oil, this is also one of the unfavorable factors. Prices almost halved in a short time and thus we lost some one-third of our convertible currency income, if not more. We must look for new export possibilities and reduce the imports of goods that we ourselves can also produce. We have considerable resources in this area. For example, we are importing a considerable amount of corn. But analyzing the effect of this factor on the Soviet economy, one must be aware of the fact that in the Soviet Union the proportion of foreign economic relations is totally different from that in Hungary. Our exports make up only 5-6 percent of our national income and therefore, even if the effects are unfavorable, they cannot be compared with, for example, the effects of a sharp change in the world market prices and conditions on the Hungarian economy.

[Miklos, Zalai] Is there any external condition that could influence the fate of reform?

[Bogomolov] Yes, there are other things that could cause difficulties, such as the policy of aggressive American Government circles. [paragraph continues]

Of course, I would not like you to interpret this in such a way as to understand that the behavior of the West could significantly influence reform in the Soviet Union. The CPSU's guidelines for achieving dynamic progress have, of course, made these circles rather nervous, and the United States has used various political and economic means to hinder us in realizing our goals. However, we will not fall into this trap.

[Miklos, Zalkai] What relationship do you see between the development of Soviet reforms and that of CEMA cooperation?

[Bogomolov] First, when we decide about the development of economic management and new strategic goals, we also consider the interests and needs of our CEMA partner in addition to the Soviet Union's domestic conditions and needs. Our goal is to increase the role of foreign trade, of foreign economies, in our economy. Let me use terminology that you are familiar with and say, the Soviet economy must be more open to the economies of other countries, especially the CEMA countries. Recently our foreign trade developments have not been in accordance with the requirements of the national economy and foreign policy. We need measures that will provide help to fulfill CEMA agreements and help our partners to solve their economic problems. I have already mentioned the foreign trade reform. The purpose of this is to improve significantly the export sector of the Soviet economy and make our industry more responsive to the needs of the world market, but above all to the market of CEMA countries.

[Miklos, Zalai] It has been mentioned several times recently that the operation of the CEMA structure requires some changes. What do you think about this?

[Bogomolov] I think that it is no use expecting better cooperation from a restructuring of the CEMA Secretariat and its agencies. The healthier the economic situation in individual countries becomes, the more successful these countries will be in solving their economic tasks, and the better cooperation will become. Naturally, this does not mean that the forms and methods of cooperation are insignificant. The member states will most probably agree soon on what changes are possible. For instance, it is possible that cooperation in the agricultural and engineering sectors will be stronger. This requires changes in the CEMA structure, which at the moment strongly reflects the view of industrial branch management in the Soviet Union.

Second, the stage of decision making has been reached on increasing the role of economic regulators in relations. What we are talking about is joint currency, credit conditions, and prices, unfortunately, these correlated issues are at present dealt with by various committees: prices in one, currencies in the other etc. Nevertheless, these issues must be considered together. This is vitally important because in the course of developing cooperation, ways and means must be found that will enable the active use of a collective currency and the setting of prices which are more flexible and suitable for the tasks of cooperation. Further, it is also extremely important to reduce the bureaucracy, the unnecessary paperwork, within CEMA.

[Miklos, Zalai] The development of CEMA cooperation will affect direct relations between enterprises. What in your view, is the way to achieve progress in this area?

[Bogomolov] In the future far-reaching and real rights will be granted to Soviet enterprises to establish relations with CEMA partners. It will be different from the present practice of, well, visiting each other and exchanging experience and presents. What we are talking about here is the direct contractual, or business relationship between socialist enterprises. [paragraph continues]

They will be granted wide-ranging authority in deciding about the matters of their cooperation, specialization, and mutual deliveries without having to coordinate all of their actions with their supervisory agency.

[Miklos, Zalai] What could this mean for cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises?

[Bogomolov] At present, both countries are trying to find new opportunities for developing cooperation, to explore new commodity stocks, and what is very important, to employ new forms. This could be, for instance, the establishment of joint enterprises in both Hungarian and Soviet territories. These investments assume the sharing of risk-taking and profits between the two sides. Already 20 years ago, the Hungarian side suggested establishing a haldex-type joint venture, (a Hungarian-Polish joint enterprise for recycling pit waste heaps in Silesia -- The Editor), but this has never been realized. It seems, however, that it will now become a reality. Without going into detail, I think it is possible to establish such firms in microelectronics, pharmaceutical production, medical instrument production, in organizing agricultural associations, and in the field of robotization. As far as I know, there are a number of projects under consideration, and I believe, we will find mutually advantageous decisions.

One way of expanding commodity trade could be based on the well-known and direct cooperation between the four republics of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic. This could help to further increase extra stocks of goods available in our individual republics. The local Soviet authorities will have more rights, and have more commodity stocks, and will be able, subject to agreements also with Hungary, to increase the choice of goods. But I do not think that this is the main way of developing mutual cooperation. The main way I think, is increasing specialization and cooperation in accordance with the comprehensive technological and scientific program of CEMA.

[Miklos, Zalai] Let us go back again to the issue of falling oil prices. In your view, how does this influence our economic relations?

[Bogomolov] The price drop will influence our economic relations, although with some delay, since price calculations have been made by CEMA based on the mean of world prices over the previous 5 years. In the future oil prices will fall and so will the export revenues of the Soviet Union. It will be a problem to create a balanced trade among socialist countries and we must explore new resources for export.

Due to this way of specifying CEMA prices, our prices can occasionally be higher than world prices calculated in transferable rubles. This is the case at present with crude oil and some agricultural products. However, we must consider another factor as well. Where Hungary's domestic expenses are concerned, and despite the price situation just mentioned, the difference in the prices of Soviet and OPEC crude oil is not at all that great. What is more, compared to Hungarian prices at the border there is no difference at all, because at present Hungary produces \$1 for approximately 44 forints, and 1 transferable ruble for 28 forints.

[Miklos, Zalai] Let us change the subject! It seems there is some progress in the relationship between CEMA and the EEC. What is your opinion?

[Bogomolov] CEMA has already suggested several times establishing legal agreements between the two organizations of integration [integracios szervezet], thus helping the cooperation of member states and the solution of a number of All-European problems. Recently it has become possible to reach agreement on the approval of a joint declaration. [paragraph continues]

This would provide the legal framework for the cooperation of the two integrations [integráció együttműködése]. Unfortunately, the West has suggested a rather asymmetric model, which presumes relations of individual CEMA countries and the EEC as a whole, while at the same time individual EEC countries would not have direct relations with CEMA as an organization. Such a relationship would not properly consider the interests of the CEMA countries, and cannot be justified by the legal differences in the two organizations of integration that the EEC has been referring to. However, the approval of a declaration could be a way out of the blind alley, a step toward normalizing relations between the two organizations. While it is true that we have not signed it yet, it seems to me that there are chances for it.

[Miklos, Zalai] The Soviet Union expressed its desire to take part in GATT as an observer. What is the background to this? And what is your opinion about the other large world monetary organization, the IMF?

[Bogomolov] This and other measures are justified by the Soviet Union's intention to keep pace with global world economic trends which affect the interests of both the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Several of the socialist countries are GATT members. Although it is principally the Americans who oppose the Soviet presence by giving formalities for reasons, the participation of the Soviet Union in GATT would be an important element in settling international trade relations. The main problems of these relations today are protectionism and discrimination, which are used not only against socialist, but also against developing countries. As far as the international monetary system is concerned, many people are of the opinion that the Bretton Woods system has become antiquated, and it is necessary to set up a new, global, monetary system, and it is desirable that the views of the socialist countries, of all groups of countries, be reflected here. However, these organizations are governed by the economic power at the disposal of the imperialist powers. These powers are not even capable of reaching agreement among themselves, not to mention being able to consider the interests of other states. It is very difficult to determine what sort of policy we should follow in dealing with the IMF and the World Bank.

The reform in the international monetary system is but one of the global economic problems. This is related to the fact that the United States has become a debtor instead of a creditor. Owing to the constant budget deficit and the negative balance of payments, its external debts could reach \$600 billion by the end of the decade. Its arms policy is the reason for this. Another great problem is the indebtedness of developing countries. Based on all this, there are a number of economists, also in the West, who have warned about a financial bankruptcy similar to that of the capitalist world in the thirties. Such a situation would have even more serious consequences in the world today, and it cannot be allowed to take place.

That is why it is necessary to pay attention to economic security. Mankind, namely, does not only need to safeguard itself against a nuclear catastrophe, but must avoid economic explosions, too. It is necessary to create a system of relations that would prevent the development of such an explosive situation. That is why the socialist countries and the Soviet Union are willing to take an active part in settling the economic problems of the world.

[Miklos, Zalai] We thank you for the discussion.

SHALAYEV ADDRESSES WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD162038 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin September 16 TASS -- Correspondents Yuriy Borisov and Aleksey Korinenko write:

The 11th World Congress of Trade Unions opened here today. It is attended by delegates from 154 countries. This is the most representative forum in the entire history of the world trade union movement.

"The period separating us from the 10th World congress of Trade Unions was full of profound changes in the international arena", secretary General of the World federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakariah said in his report. "This period witnessed a dangerous turn for the worse in international affairs. The whole of mankind is concerned by the intensifying arms race. But thanks to the Soviet Union's restrained policy, its constructive initiatives and thanks to the unprecedentedly big movement for peace that has encompassed virtually all sections of the population, the possibility has been created for defusing the dangerous situation", Ibrahim Zakariah went on. "the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the President of the United States Ronald Reagan was regarded as an important step in the right direction".

Ibrahim Zakariah stressed the big importance of the Soviet proposals for stepping up the campaign under the slogan "for peace and work" started by the WFTU within the framework of the International Year of Peace. He said these proposal were very useful in helping the trade union movement to understand who is really responsible for the continuation of the arms race with all its consequences for the life of wage and salary earners. "The intensification of the capitalist system's crisis with all the ensuing baleful consequences for the workers and peoples in a direct result of the unprecedented expenditures on armaments", Ibrahim Zakariah went on. "In its furious race to make profit big capital is planning to carry out drastic changes in the structure of whole branches of the economy and to cut jobs on a mass scale. This will result in the pauperisation of millions of people -- victims of the crisis". The trade union movement has now become an important social factor without which it is impossible to speak about genuine development in the interests of peoples, the speaker went on. It is called upon to increase their active role in the struggle for political and economic independence, against repressions, for national sovereignty, for peace and social progress.

"A new approach to existing problems is needed in the nuclear-space age", Harry Tisch, chairman of the Central Board of the Association of Free German trade Unions of the GDR, stressed in his speech. "Lasting peace can be attained only by way of immediately stopping the arms race. The termination of all nuclear explosions would be a most important step along this road".

"Never before have the interests of working people been so concentrated on one truly universal problem -- that of preserving life on earth," the head of the Soviet delegation AUCCTU chairman Stepan Shalayev stressed in his speech. "In their efforts to secure military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries the militaristic circles of the West are launching the production of ever more sophisticated and deadly types of weapons of mass destruction. One of the main targets of those who are instigating the arms race is to exhaust the Soviet Union economically, frustrate the fulfilment of its social programmes and put a brake on the future growth of the Soviet people's living standards," Stepan Shalayev went on. "The international trade union movement," the head of the Soviet delegation went on, "today shoulders the historic obligation to direct concerted efforts against the most refined methods used to plunder and exploit countries and peoples, hundreds of millions of white and blue collar workers. The developing countries with a population of about three billion have become virtually a complete zone of poverty." Stepan Shalayev called on the participants in the congress to support the proposal to convene on a broad basis a world meeting "trade unions for international economic security."

Tonight the delegates of the 11th world congress of trade unions paid tribute to the memory of fighters against fascism and laid wreaths to the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter-Den-Linden.

GORBACHEV ANSWERS TO RUDE PRAVO CIRCULATED AT UN

LD171748 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 17 TASS -- The text of the answers of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to questions of the RUDE PRAVO editor-in-chief Zdenek Horeni has been circulated at the United Nations as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council.

The attitude to termination of nuclear tests, the early elaboration of the treaty to ban these tests have most convincingly shown today how serious is each of the big nuclear powers in its attitude to disarmament, international security and the cause of peace, the document says.

ANNOUNCES 'DEMAND' THAT 25 UN STAFF LEAVE

LD172152 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS -- The U.S. State Department has demanded that 25 members of the diplomatic staff of the USSR's Permanent Mission to the United Nations leave the United States by October 1, 1986.

At the briefing for the press, State Department official Bernard Kalb announced this demand by the United States but refused to comment the statement made in the form of the question by an American reporter to the effect that U.N. legal counsel had earlier issued a warning that this action by the United States was at variance with the terms of the agreement between the United States and the United Nations Organisation, which provides for setting up a U.N. commission in the event of the emergence of disputes on the issue of the size of the staff of another mission.

Tass Correction to Announcement

Moscow TASS in English at 2156 GMT on 18 September transmits a corrected version of the referent item, in which the preceding phrase reads as follows: ...which provides for setting up a U.N. commission in event of the emergence of disputes on the issue of the size of the staff of one or another mission. (supplying additional words)

Envoy, Perez de Cuellar Meeting

LD172247 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 18 TASS -- A.M. Belonogov, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations visited Wednesday U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. During the talks held they discussed the issues related to the flagrant arbitrary action by the U.S. State Department which demanded that a group of Soviet diplomats accredited to the United Nations leave the United States by October 1.

The U.S. action is a gross violation of the 1947 agreement on U.N. central agencies, the universally accepted norms of inter-state relations and has caused indignation of the international community. An official spokesman for U.N. secretary general told the U.S. stands at variance with the agreement on U.N. central agencies.

TASS Correction on Meeting

Moscow TASS in English at 2254 GMT on 17 September transmits a corrected version of referent item, hanging the last paragraph to read as follows:

The U.S. action is a gross violation of the 1947 U.N. Headquarters agreement, the universally accepted norms of inter-state relations and has caused indignation of the international community. An official spokesman for U.N. secretary general told a TASS correspondent that Perez de Cuellar holds that "position of the United States is not in conformity with the U.N. Headquarters agreement". (changing wording)

'Another Hostile Action'

LD180910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0747 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 18 Sep (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration has undertaken another hostile action against the USSR and the United Nations. The U.S. State Department came out with a provocative statement unceremoniously demanding that 25 Soviet diplomatic employees of permanent missions of the USSR the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR leave the United States by 1 October this year.

This action by official Washington, undertaken under completely fabricated and groundless pretexts, is directed not only at further undermining the United Nations, which the U.S. Administration has been doing for the past few years: It is aimed at worsening Soviet-U.S. relations, and at exacerbating the international situation in general, something which is being persistently sought by certain influential political circles in the United States who do not want a constructive U.S.-USSR dialogue on crucial issues of the present times.

As observers note, this action is overtly contradictory to the U.S.-UN agreement on the issue of location of central establishments of the international community. It is not coincidental that at a briefing in the State Department, many journalists openly questioned the legality of Washington's action. An ABC correspondent stressed that "the U.S. Administration failed to name any concrete facts, confining themselves to sweeping accusations." [passage omitted]

ZAKHAROV NEWS CONFERENCE REMARKS TELEVISED

LD172033 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Lobachenko video report on news conference held at the offices of the USSR Permanent Mission at the United Nations in New York on the arrest of Soviet scientist Gennadiy Zakharov, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Lobachenko] Kutovoy, the USSR deputy permanent representative at the United Nations, told the New York news conference that the U.S. authorities' hostile action against the Soviet scientist, Zakharov, who works for the UN Secretariat, was entirely unjustified and arbitrary. It was a crude violation by the United States of the obligation to guarantee the normal activity of the United Nations and its Secretariat, which the United States assumed as host country, for the UN's central establishments. The Soviet side is demanding immediate dropping of the so-called Zakharov case, and the charge against him, so that he can return to the Soviet Union without delay. [video shows five men seated around a table with the man identified as Zakharov seated in the middle, Kutovoy seated to his left]

Speaking at the news conference at the USSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Gennadiy Fedorovich Zakharov said, among other things:

[Zakharov] I frequently was aware of the surveillance. I was sure that my telephone, both at home and at the UN office, was being tapped.

I can safely say that FBI agents visited my apartment without my permission and, evidently, without a search warrant. I was seized by people I did not know. They forced me roughly to the ground, clapped three sets of handcuffs on me and injured me. I thought they must be terrorists since, as you know, the many Soviet citizens living in New York are constantly threatened by telephone and in letters and warned that various organizations in the United States intend to kidnap or kill one or other Soviet diplomat or employee of the UN Secretariat. So, I was amazed when they told me that they were FBI agents.

I was very pleased to go to work in the United States. I have deep respect for the American people, their culture, history, and scientific and technical achievements. I am profoundly convinced that the American people can make a big contribution to the cause of peace. I do not want this arrest, which was provoked by the U.S. special services, to be exploited by certain circles as a way of harming Soviet-U.S. relations. I hope that my case will be resolved quickly and that I can return home, to my family, parents and friends. [video shows zakharov reading from a statement]

[Lobachenko] Going on to answer questions from correspondents, he categorically rejected the linkage suggested by U.S. journalists between his case and that of Nicholas Daniloff, the U.S. correspondent who was arrested for espionage in Moscow. Comrade Zakharov stressed that this was a provocation against the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Certain circles in the United States are opposed to the improvement of relations between our countries. That was the reason for the provocation.

U.S. UNLEASHES 'HYSTERIA' OVER DANILOFF

LD180721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] All that the U.S. Administration is currently doing and saying is, to a significant extent, dictated by the psychological makeup of a man who has driven himself into a blind alley, and become incapable of reacting adequately to a situation that is liable to rapid changes, a man who is of a pronouncedly nervous disposition, armed and very dangerous.

In the view of Leonid Luzhkov, an international affairs observer of the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the hysteria that Washington and the press that serves its interests have unleashed around the so-called Daniloff affair serves as confirmation of the correctness of this conclusion.

A spy affair that is commonplace, as far as the CIA is concerned, has been blown up out of all proportion -- almost to the point of assuming a worldwide and historical dimension.

Some people are, in all seriousness, debating the question that in the light of the detention of this person who happens to be holding more than just one job, neither the summit meeting nor an accord on nuclear missiles are possible. All this would have been laughable if it were not so sad. After all, on one side of the scale we have an exposed spy; on the other side of the scale we have the inhabitants of the whole world who have now become hostages to the nuclear threat.

Desire for 'Calm' Approach

LD161336 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Center here today, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the ministry's Information Department, stressed in connection with questions about the "Daniloff case" that the Soviet side's stand was for this case not to hamper Soviet-American relations. "Our opinion is as follows: to conduct this case in a calm fashion and not to dramatize the situation," he said.

JURMALA CONFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS SURVEYED

U.S. Envoy's 'Demagoguery'

PM171258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondent T. Kolesnichenko and TASS special correspondent B. Grishchenko: "Dialogue in Jurmala"]

[Text] Jurmala, 16 Sep -- A meeting of Soviet and U.S. public representatives has opened in this resort city close to Riga. The very fact that it is being attended by approximately 300 people on the American side attests to how profoundly the American public is concerned at the state of relations between our countries.

The topics on the conference agenda make possible a comprehensive discussion of problems which determine to a considerable degree the planet's political climate. The question of "the general state of Soviet-American relations and ways to improve them" was on the agenda yesterday.

However, the very first day of the dialogue showed that the U.S. Administration's official representatives participating in the meeting are trying to conduct the conversation in their usual manner, which, unfortunately, is in no way constructive. Moreover, to listen to them, the chief issue in Soviet-American relations is anything they like, even the artificially inflated "Daniloff affair," only not questions of security, ending the nuclear arms race, and disarmament.

The audience's attention was focused on just these matters by Academician N.N. Blokhin, head of the Soviet delegation, who opened the meeting, and by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy, who spoke next. They rightly emphasized that the threat of nuclear catastrophe is the common enemy of Soviet people and Americans today and called for a joint struggle against it.

J. Matlock, special assistant to the U.S. President, who spoke next, tried, however, to evade these frankly and directly posed serious questions. During his half-hour speech he contrived not to even mention words such as moratorium and ending the nuclear arms race. Instead, he lectured the audience on how perfect American foreign policy is in every respect.

During the subsequent debate Mr Matlock saw for himself that not only representatives of the Soviet public but also Americans themselves disagree with such an approach to questions of contemporary politics.

Under the terms of the meeting, after each speech representatives of both countries have the right to put several questions to the speaker. Thus, toward the end of the meeting an American tourist went up to the microphone and publicly requested Mr Matlock not to speak on the people's behalf. The American people, he said, demand of the White House and its entourage specific steps in matters of disarmament, ending the arms race, and above all, ending all nuclear tests.

Entry to the meeting is open to everyone. By their interested participation in the meeting the more than 2,000 people assembled in the hall have once again made it clear that what is needed today is a constructive, businesslike conversation, not the demagoguery and ruses to which the official U.S. representatives try to resort.

Further on Chervov, Talbot Remarks

PM180824 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Special correspondents A. Novikov and Yu. Sagaydak report: "Dialogue Is Essential"]

[Text] "The Nuclear Arms Race and Ways of Ending It" -- this was the topic of the second day at the conference of Soviet and U.S. public representatives on topical questions of Soviet-American relations which is under way in Yurmala.

"So many nuclear weapons have now been stockpiled in the world that if they were activated, it would be possible to destroy all life on earth many times over. Meanwhile the arms race is continuing. And it is threatening to spread to space," Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate, told the conference. "No matter from what angle you view this problem, one thing is clear: The arms race must be stopped.

"Before the Geneva summit and after this meeting," N.F. Chervov went on, "the Soviet Union took major practical steps. Our country has extended four times the moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, which will remain in force until 1 January 1987...."

And how has the United States responded? "War must never be allowed to break out. The threat of a conflict must be eliminated," Strobe Talbott, the official speaker for the U.S. side declared bombastically.

A laudable endeavor! However, it emerges from S. Talbott's speech that the entire responsibility for the existence of this threat falls squarely on...the USSR.

However let us leave the unconcealed juggling with political realities to the conscience of the U.S. journalist and ask a simpler question: If the overall strategic parity, and likewise the level which the threat of war has reached, is at present officially recognized by both sides, why not take the first step toward the elimination of this threat? And what would be more to the point, what would be more tangible than the renunciation of nuclear tests, than joining the Soviet moratorium?

"The moratorium was declared by the Soviet Union at a time when it was more advantageous for Moscow than for Washington," S. Talbott declared.

Let us decode his words. What he is referring to is the hackneyed theory which claims that in the period prior to the announcement of the moratorium the Soviet Union carried out a massive series of nuclear explosions, obtaining, as a consequence, superiority over the United States in this sphere. The facts testify to the contrary. The United States is considerably ahead of the USSR in the number of nuclear tests.

The debate goes on. Heated discussions continue into the small hours in the Dzintari concert hall.

"Ultimately, the solution to the questions pertaining to disarmament will have to be found by our countries' leaders", Daniel Bretton, president of the Chautauqua Institute and one of the organizers of the Yurmala conference, said in an interview with your correspondent. "But we would like to believe that we can get closer to this aim by taking small steps forward. It is remarkable that our two countries' citizens are sitting side by side and discussing these burning issues. This was long overdue."

Sonnenfeldt, Shishlin Addresses

LD172127 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala September 17 TASS -- Regional conflicts and ways of their settlement were discussed on the third day of the work of the conference of the Soviet and American public which is under way in the Soviet Baltic health resort city of Jurmala.

Speaking today on behalf of the American delegation, former official of the U.S. National Security Council Dr Helmut Sonnenfeldt made emphasis on the first part of this topic. Producing no roofs at all, he accused the Soviet Union of kindling all regional conflicts in the world in the past 40 years. He mentioned the clash of interests of the USSR and USA in those regions as the main cause of regional confrontation. Helmut Sonnenfeldt made far-fetched charges of terrorism against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and then against the Soviet Union.

The impression of the audience was that the "Vietnam syndrome" did not affect Dr Sonnenfeldt in any way, he justified the U.S. aggression in Vietnam by stating the need of struggle against "the USSR's penetration into South East Asia".

Expressing the viewpoint of the Soviet Government and the public on the main issue on the agenda, Nikolay Shishlin, a senior functionary of the CPSU Central Committee, called upon the American side not to make mutual recriminations but to find constructive ways of solution of the persisting conflicts. He stressed that for the USSR the problem of regional conflicts is closely linked with the problem of limiting and curtailing the arms race, primarily nuclear.

Qualifying the speech made by his American opponent, Nikolay Shishlin described it as a manifestation of the policy of neoglobalism. He recalled the Soviet viewpoint on the problem of establishing a comprehensive system of international security, which was formulated at the 27th CSU Congress in February this year. "The unconditional respect for each people's right to choose on its own forms of its development, a fair political settlement of international crises and regional conflicts, elaboration of a package of measures aimed at building up confidence among states, at establishing efficient guarantees from attack on them from outside -- this is the essence of that programme'.

"Let us jointly think over the 'disarmament for development' slogan". If we put this slogan into life, the world will become a better place to live. The Soviet Union and the United States have a possibility and moral obligation to help the developing countries," said the Soviet representative.

Afghanistan, Terrorism Topics

LD1720104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] In Jurmala near Riga the conference of representatives of the public of the USSR and the United States on topical problems of Soviet-U.S. relations continued today.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Today's agenda dealt with regional conflicts and ways of settling them. Although fundamental divergences were noted in the Soviet and U.S. positions, those speaking tried to highlight the areas in which mutual understanding and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the USSR and the United States are necessary and possible. Representatives of the delegations answered many questions.

[Unidentified U.S. speaker in English with superimposed Russian translation] Speaking of the war in Afghanistan you asked: Who needs the war? Why then does the Soviet Union not propose to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and organize elections there after the return of the refugees, under international supervision and with guarantees from the Soviet Union and the United States?

[Correspondent] Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin replies:

[Shishlin] I want to say very briefly something about the position of the Soviet Government and about the efforts being made in order that peace should prevail in Afghanistan. First, we support the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan that are being held under the aegis of the UN secretary general. As far as I am informed the question of a dignified [dostoynoye] return of the refugees does not constitute a tricky problem at those talks. Both Afghanistan and Pakistan favor strong guarantees of noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

During those talks there was also discussion of the question of the withdrawal of the Soviet contingent from Afghanistan. At our party congress our desire was openly declared for withdrawing this contingent as soon as such a situation is reached that would guarantee noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. In order to encourage progress in this major direction the Soviet Union unilaterally made the decision to withdraw part of our contingent literally next month [bukvalno v blizhayshiy mesyats]. This will be done. We want a neutral, nonaligned, sovereign Afghanistan and a friendly one.

[Unidentified speaker] I am an inhabitant of the neighboring Soviet Republic of Estonia. I want to ask the U.S. side about the U.S. understanding of standards of behavior in this world. Say, in the particular incident of the bomb blast at a discotheque, let us say the U.S. side has evidence that Libyan citizens were behind the blast, and they considered it their right to punish that country from where the blast originated by bombing peaceful cities of Libya. A similar blast unfortunately occurred during the tour of the Moiseyev ensemble. Does the U.S. side give the Soviet Union the right to punish in the same way the cities [applause] of the country from where, in our view, the perpetrators of that blast originated?

I can assure the U.S. side that my government will not venture to avail itself of such a right, but nevertheless I should like to know, do the Americans give us such a right?

[Geoffrey Kemp - in English with superimposed Russian translation] Well, I believe these two cases are very hard to compare since there is no evidence proving the complicity of the U.S. Administration in this act. But in the discotheque incident all threads led to the Government of Libya, and we responded to them in accordance with the existing international legal standards. Although I hope that we will not be forced to do this again and that it will be the only case.

As for the Moiseyev ensemble it is unfair of you to blame the U.S. Administration, which invited the Soviet dancers, of responsibility for this sole act of violence and terrorism, Geoffrey Kemp said.

[Correspondent] Judging from the reaction of the hall the replies of the U.S. side, made from a position of effective support for the practice of state terrorism, obviously did not satisfy the majority of those present. [end recording]

Further on Afghanistan Debate

AU171345 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Riga, Soviet Union, Sep 17 (AFP) -- Moscow has evidence that U.S. military advisors have been killed in Afghanistan, and that crimes against Afghan civilians have been committed by men wearing U.S.-made Soviet uniforms, a leading Soviet foreign affairs official claimed Wednesday. Speaking at a Soviet-U.S. seminar near here, Georgiy Korniyenko, an official of the Communist Party's Central Committee, said Moscow had proof that "U.S. military advisors" were in Pakistan and that "some of them had been killed." "I don't know what their families were told," he added.

Several Afghan guerrilla attacks against Soviet or Afghan troops have reportedly been launched from behind the Pakistan border.

The Soviet official, who accused the United States of "provocation" in the Afghan conflict, was responding to a speech by U.S. expert Helmut Sonnenfeldt criticising Soviet attitudes in regional conflicts throughout the world. "Your Constitution calls it support for national liberation struggles, the United States call it an example of Soviet imperialism," said Mr. Sonnenfeldt, referring to Soviet aid to foreign belligerents. Mr. Sonnenfeldt, a former aide to ex-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, called for free elections in Afghanistan.

Mr. Korniyenko accused the U.S. expert of putting forward the image of a blood-thirsty Soviet Union.

Nikolay Shishlin, a leading Central committee official responsible for propaganda, said Mr. Sonnenfeldt "saw the hand of Moscow everywhere," and expressed relief that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had "a more balanced view on regional conflicts. "Do you think the Soviet Union needs the war in Afghanistan? Are we indifferent to losing men over there?" asked Mr. Shishlin. "The Afghan fundamentalists are even worse than the Iranians," he said.

The round-table seminar which began Monday in Jurmala near this Latvian capital, is being attended by 2,000 Soviet and U.S. experts.

U.S. 'Propaganda Attacks'

LD180759 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American public continues in Jurmala.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The central problem under discussion at the meeting is the preservation of peace and the reduction of armaments.

[N.F. Chernov, head of an administration of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, identified by caption] The Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that in the present nuclear space age a new approach to the problem of security is necessary. The essence of this new approach lies in the fact that today there cannot be an alternation of periods of peace and periods without peace. It is now peaceful coexistence or nonexistence -- an apocalypse. Therefore it is mindless, and even criminal, to seek a solution to the problem of security in an arms race. The Soviet moratorium is the best confirmation of the fact that we Soviet people have no other intention than putting an end to the policy of nuclear confrontation. Establishing a ban on nuclear testing is the truest way to achieve an end to the arms race.

[Correspondent Yu. Rostov, identified by video caption] The American delegation is trying to move away from the problem of preventing war and to concentrate the debate on other issues. This was the objective pursued in the speech by Sonnefeldt, a former employee of the U.S. National Security Council, on the question of regional conflicts. Regional conflicts are truly a very important problem. It is vital to solve this, as Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, a member of the Soviet delegation, stressed. And the Soviet Union is working actively in this direction. The United States, however, believes that armed intervention, the overthrow of regimes which it does not agree with and the formation of an army of mercenaries are permissible.

Today, as during the 2 previous days, the American delegation has been trying to replace constructive debate with unsubstantiated propaganda attacks on our country. But the Soviet people and nearly 300 American guests are here for a serious and fruitful dialogue.

Here is the opinion of the first ordinary American participants in the debate whom we asked to interview.

[Elderly American, in English with superimposed translation] We do have differences, but I believe we always will. As a result of such discussions, we understand each other better.

[Second American, in English with superimposed translation] I feel much the same way. The conference is providing people the opportunity to meeting, and this is extremely useful.

[Correspondent] What do you consider to be the main objective of such contacts?

[Third American, in English with superimposed translation] That there should be peace; that people should get to know one another, have direct contact, and not merely at the level of government representatives. [end recording]

REAGANS' SPEECH ON DRUGS NEGLECTS AFGHAN SOURCE

LD171448 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The United States Administration has announced a crusade against drug addiction, as scores of millions of Americans are affected by it. Speaking on national television, President Reagan and Mrs Reagan announced a package of measures to be taken against drug addiction. Here's what a Radio Moscow commentator, Viktor Ilichev writes:

Unfortunately, one measure wasn't mentioned, which to my mind could have been very effective, and that concerns the growing shipment of narcotics to the United States by the Afghan bandits. Through various channels, including secret channels of the CIA, the bandits get from Washington hundreds of millions of dollars to fight the people and the Government of Afghanistan.

On their part, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries have started supplying the United States with heroin and other narcotics. The drug addicts are more and more often offered narcotics in packages on which is written Afghanistan, and there is a picture of a rifle on it. And those rifles are indeed used by the bandits to kill civilians in Afghanistan, including children.

Meanwhile, in the United States, the presidential couple pointed out that narcotics threaten American society and its values, and also kill its children.

And that is how it really is. But the White House has failed to mention one more source of drug supplies. Perhaps that was done absent-mindedly; or maybe because the Afghan bandits always get a warm welcome at the White House, and they're always called fighters for freedom.

U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE NEAR USSR 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD141348 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 14 TASS -- A U.S. naval task force led by the aircraft-carrier "Ranger" today went through the Tsugaru strait and entered the Sea of Japan.

KYODO NEWS SERVICE said it would soon join another U.S. Naval squadron led by the battleship "New Jersey" which is armed with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles.

Together they will stage a provocative exercise in the Sea of Japan in immediate proximity to Soviet borders.

'CONFRONTATIONAL' U.S. PACIFIC POLICY CENSURED

PM161425 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts article: "Militarist Fever in the Pacific"]

[Text] In his replies to questions put by the chief editor of the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO, M.S. Gorbachev cited a considerable number of facts attesting to the extremely dangerous, adventurist course pursued by Washington in world affairs. They are, primarily, its continuation of nuclear tests in Nevada and its obvious reluctance to join the Soviet moratorium. They also include the forced pace of all of its military programs: the militarization of space and the buildup of strategic offensive weapons. They cover its strong-arm, "neoglobalist" acts of banditry against sovereign states. And, finally, they extend to its creation of new naval strike formations and its military maneuvers -- unprecedented since the fifties in terms of the amount of hardware brought into action -- in close proximity to the Soviet Union, from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Far East.

KRSNAYA ZVEZDA has already reported on the gigantic NATO Armed Forces maneuvers called "Autumn Forge-86," staged on West European territory and in adjacent regions of the Atlantic. The Far East is also now in the grip of militarist fever. A powerful U.S. Navy formation is in the Sea of Japan. It incorporates two operational groups. One is headed by the aircraft carrier Ranger and the other, under the name "Romeo," is headed by the battleship New Jersey, which is equipped with nuclear cruise missiles. In all, there are more than 20 warships in the region: missile cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and frigates. Let us note that for virtually all these ships this year has been extremely full of military demonstrations in various regions of the Pacific. A detachment headed by the Ranger participated in the multinational Rimpac-86 maneuvers, which were unprecedented in scale. It recently conducted military exercises not far from the Aleutian Islands. And the group headed by the New Jersey has managed to take part in several militarist games: off the shores of South Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines.

And now this entire armada has gathered in the immediate vicinity of Soviet shores to conduct new maneuvers. Their aim, according to date in the WASHINGTON TIMES newspaper, is to "demonstrate the U.S. Navy's ability to block the Tsushima and Tsugaru Straits." The Japanese press has reported that there will be a mock nuclear strike against regions of the Soviet Far East during the maneuvers. And the same WASHINGTON TIMES has reported that the U.S. ships intend to enter the Sea of Okhotsk. It is therefore a question of blatant military provocation with regard to the Soviet Union. And this provocation quite clearly has a nuclear slant to it. The same slant that is present in the U.S. so-called new Pacific strategy.

The essence of this strategy was expounded quite recently by R. Solomon, a high-ranking State Department official, while addressing students at the U.S. Naval Academy. In his words, the Far East is to become the "second front" in the global war which could be begun in Europe. This strategy, to quote Solomon, has required further strengthening of the offensive might of American troops in the region, the deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa base in Japan, and the equipping of 7th Fleet warships with cruise missiles. U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman insists, in turn, on a sharp increase in American naval might in the northwest Pacific. This region, the Bering Sea in particular, is to play a special role.

When I read all this big talk I found myself thinking that I had come across something like this before. And indeed, all the basic concepts of this "new" strategy were set out 3 years ago in the journal NATIONAL DEFENSE, organ of the "American Defense Preparedness Association" which unites representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex. The authors of an article entitled "Alternative Strategy for the Eighties" proposed developing extensive military preparations precisely in the northwest Pacific: siting medium-range missiles and reinforcing the military infrastructure at American bases in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. It is indicative that the creators of the "alternative strategy" did not consider it necessary to resort to a fog of propaganda regarding the "Soviet military threat" but rather defined the strategy's ultimate aim: nuclear aggression against the USSR in the northern Pacific and in northeast Asia, where, in their opinion, "the USSR is open to pressure from U.S. territory." "The vast, sparsely populated expanses of Siberia, rich in natural resources," NATIONAL DEFENSE wrote with frank cynicism, "simply beg the use of nuclear weapons." What is more, seizing Siberia from the USSR was set as the ultimate goal of this aggression.

Our press discussed this article in 1983 as an extreme manifestation of the anti-Soviet psychosis reached by representatives of the most aggressive U.S. militarist circles. But one could hardly have supposed at that time that this raving by nuclear maniacs would form the basis of American military strategy. The fact that this has actually happened can be judged from an admission by American Rear Admiral Hostettler. Addressing Congress, he stated with militarist lack of ceremony that the main aim in equipping the U.S. Navy with cruise missiles is to "decisively increase the number of targets on USSR territory which we can hit."

This equipping process is in full swing. For example, the "Romeo" detachment which is one of the "basic elements" of the new U.S. naval strategy already has 70 cruise missiles at its disposal. It is planned to equip 198 warships -- including missile cruisers, destroyers, and submarines -- with cruise missiles by the mid-nineties. According to data provided by the Tokyo research institute for the study of peace and security problems, it is proposed to deploy a total of 3,000 sea- and air-launched cruise missiles in the Far East.

The unprecedented naval activity this year is also explained by the adoption of this new adventurist strategy. Strictly speaking, the American admirals' strategic planning is being linked in practice to specific areas of the Asian and Pacific region.

Of course, the Pentagon understands that new bases will be needed in the region to implement these plans. Washington is sparing no effort to harness certain Asian states to its militarist chariot as securely as possible. That is why the New Jersey has been a "guest" for so long in the ports of Japan, South Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines. Attempts are being made to accustom the public in these countries to living side by side with lethal cruise missiles. That is why these countries' armed forces have been so extensively involved in all the militarist games in the Pacific. It is striking that escort duties for the New Jersey by U.S. allies' naval forces has been an important element in joint naval maneuvers. Judging by reports in the foreign press, Pentagon strategists intend to make the Japanese Armed Forces responsible for the New Jersey's air cover.

Also in full swing is the process of involving the U.S. Asian allies in another important element of America global nuclear strategy -- the "star wars" program. The Japanese Government recently announced its decision to enter into talks with the U.S. Administration on the subject of SDI participation.

It is quite obvious that such participation, as stressed in a USSR Foreign Ministry statement, objectively creates a qualitatively new channel for the implementation of U.S. militarist calculations on turning the Far East and the entire Asian and Pacific region into a sphere of heightened military confrontation.

However, the Asian and Pacific countries are becoming increasingly aware of the threat posed by the American nuclear projects. Many of them are trying to safeguard their security by refusing to participate in these sinister plans. This is causing acute dissatisfaction in Washington. The South Pacific states' initiative on the creation of a nuclear-free zone and proposals to create such zones in Southeast Asia and on the Korean peninsula have been received by Washington with unconcealed irritation. New Zealand's decision to ban from its ports American ships with nuclear weapons on board or with nuclear power units has caused frank malice among U.S. ruling circles.

These states have met with a real barrage of propaganda. The United States tries to intimidate them with the nonexistent "Soviet threat." It resorts to the crudest anti-Soviet slander in this respect. For example, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Lugar claimed without a second's hesitation that the ban on American ships with nuclear weapons on board entering New Zealand ports "does not remove that country from the list of Soviet nuclear targets." As if there were no guarantees that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear weapons against those states which do not produce, possess, or deploy these weapons on their territory! As if there had been no official statement from the Soviet Union that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons!

But whatever lies Washington may resort to in its attempts to distort Soviet policy, now, at this crucial point in history, it is not succeeding in deceiving people. There is already a very striking contrast between the American and Soviet approaches to the problems of the Asian and Pacific region. In contrast to the United States, which pursues a clearly confrontational course there, the Soviet Union believes that the time has come to make efforts to create a security system in the Asian and Pacific region.

Our country believes it essential to place a barrier in the way of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. As is well known, the USSR, has pledged not to increase the number of medium-range missiles in the eastern part of the country and supports the noble idea of forming nuclear-free zones in various regions of Asia and the Pacific.

Finally, the USSR has proposed beginning talks on reducing the activity of military fleets in the Pacific, above all of ships equipped with nuclear weapons. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, it is essential to put on a practical plane the discussion of confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force in the region. We could begin with questions relating to the security of sea lanes in the Pacific.

Washington ignores these proposals, preferring to put its trust in the nuclear stick. But Stone Age thinking is not appropriate to the 20th century. American strategists should not delude themselves: We cannot be intimidated, and no one can talk to the USSR in the language of force. To substantiate its claims to hegemony, Washington loves to repeat that the United States is a Pacific power. Therefore, is it not time to give serious thought to this fact and to finally grasp that any exacerbation of tension in the region constitutes a threat to all countries, including the United States?

Today millions of people understand that there is a simple alternative to nuclear confrontation. "The Soviet state," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his Vladivostok speech, "appeals to all Asian and Pacific countries to cooperate in the name of peace and security." The path of all-round cooperation rather than nuclear confrontational impasses is where people have pinned their hopes.

PERES' U.S. VISIT EXACERBATES MIDEAST SITUATION

LD162121 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS political analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

It is useless to count how many times the Israeli prime minister, no matter who of the top Zionist ringleaders held this post, has made pilgrimage to Washington. Such visits could be called routine if each of them did not make the Mid-East situation more explosive and did not put new roadblocks in the way to a just and stable peace in that region.

The present trip by Shim'on Peres to the USA is no exception, though both the U.S. and Israeli sides lavishly larded their public pronouncements with words about peace. But what kind of "peace" do participants in this meeting have in mind? It is clear from statements by official representatives of the U.S. Administration that the USA and Israel regard as "positive" steps only separate negotiations and deals of individual Arab countries with Tel Aviv. The aim of such negotiations was also expressed quite definitely "to ensure Israel's security". Not a word was said about the exercise of legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, without which just and all-embracing, and consequently stable, Mid-East settlement is simply unthinkable.

It is not accidental that the focal question is by-passed in silence. Exactly on the day when the master of the White House entertained Mr Peres, Tel Aviv announced out loud that "vital interests of Israel on the Golan Heights, on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip" must be protected from actions of such states as the USSR, Syria and "other extremist Arab countries". A very indicative statement. Clearly showing that the harangues on Israel's "security" conceal an intention to annex completely the occupied Arab lands, it is also distinguished for its blatant cynicism. Tel Aviv rulers have evidently lost every shred of conscience, labeling as "extremists" victims of their own aggression.

But the matter in question here is not conscience but another attempt to split the ranks of Arab countries and to egg them on one another so as to pave the way for a new Camp David. According to the established practice, this political and propaganda manoeuvring is accompanied by brazen military blackmail. Israeli artillery blasts civilian houses in Lebanon, General Rogers, supreme commander-in-chief of the NATO United Armed Forces in Europe declares that he is ready to implement a new operation against Libya, and Washington meaningfully emphasizes that the two sides also discuss questions on Israel's participation in implementing the "Star Wars" programme and new ideas which struck U.S. leaders and which concern Israel's defence. The U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance" will bring not peace but war and new calamities to peoples in the Middle East. And the present visit by Peres to Washington is another confirmation of this.

PRAVDA CITES TALYZIN ON RESULTS OF PRC VISIT

PM160956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Sep -- During his trip around the PRC N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, visited the cities of Guangzhou and Shenyang -- two of the country's major industrial centers. The Soviet guest and the officials accompanying him familiarized themselves with the work of certain plants, economic associations, and trade enterprises and visited one of the country's first trade centers for means of production. Detailed and interesting talks were held during meetings with the leaders of these cities and of Guangdong and Liaoning Provinces.

Familiarity with China, N.V. Talyzin noted, shows that the USSR and China are resolving similar tasks and this opens up opportunities for expanding cooperation and exchanging experience of socialist building. The Soviet Union is convinced, he said, that the complementarity of the Soviet and Chinese economies offers great opportunities for expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. The Comprehensive Program for the Development of the Soviet Far East worked out in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress envisages the further stepping up of trade and economic relations with all countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and first and foremost with the socialist states located there.

The Chinese side expressed interest in expanding the USSR's participation in the retooling of PRC industrial enterprises, particularly in the northeast of the country.

N.V. Talyzin laid wreaths at the monument in Guangzhou to the Soviet citizens who perished in the city in 1927 at the hands of reactionaries and at the monument in Shenyang to the Soviet servicemen who fell in battle against the Japanese militarists for the liberation of China.

In his trip around China N.V. Talyzin was accompanied by Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the PRC State Planning Commission; and by O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR ambassador to the PRC.

Today N.V. Talyzin and the officials accompanying him left Beijing for Moscow. Describing the results of the visit, N.V. Talyzin stated in a talk with this TASS correspondent that there had been a step forward in relations between the two countries, which was attested by the documents signed in Beijing envisaging a deepening of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. During the visit, he pointed out, detailed talks and useful meetings had been held. The talks in Beijing as well as in Wuhan, Guangzhou, and Shenyang have shown that extensive opportunities exist for good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and the PRC in the economic, trade, scientific, and technical areas, since this cooperation is founded on complete equality of rights and mutual advantage.

PYADYSHEV VIEWS TIES WITH PRC AS FAVORABLE

LD161421 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- The recent visit by Nikolay Talyzin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee (GOSPLAN) of the USSR, to the People's Republic of China has been the first at such a high level for the past 20-odd years, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Department, said here today.

Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents, he pointed out, among other things, that during conversations in Beijing Chinese representatives had said that the speech made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok contained a number of new and positive elements which they hailed.

"On the whole, it can be said," Pyadyshev said, "that after a certain period of difficulties and complications Soviet-Chinese relations are entering the channel of favorable development. There is every ground for believing that the latest visit, the entire complex of talks and agreements will provide a good stimulus for developing both economic and trade ties and friendly relations between the USSR and the PRC. Both sides have welcomed this prospect and expressed readiness to work for its benefit."

MASLENNIKOV INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO PRC

PM160932 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 86 Morning Edition 4

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent: "Useful Contacts" -- no place or date of interview given; first paragraph is an IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Plan and Budget Commissions headed by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, visited the PRC at the invitation of China's National People's Congress (NPC). The delegation included USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies L.V. Radyukevich and T.M. Sysoyeva. An IZVESTIYA correspondent asked the delegation head to describe the results of this visit.

[Maslennikov] It is well known that, following a break which lasted almost 3 decades, the resumption of ties at the level of supreme organs of state power in the Soviet Union and the PRC began last year's exchange of NPC and USSR Supreme Soviet delegations. Our delegation's visit was the first contact at standing commission level. In accepting the invitation by our Chinese colleagues we proceeded from the premise that the expansion of interparliamentary contacts between the USSR and the PRC is an important instrument in the solution of questions of bilateral ties and good-neighborly cooperation.

During our 9-day stay in China we were given an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the basic avenues of the work of the NPC, its specialized committees and primarily the Financial and Economic Committee, and the local organs of power in implementing the plans for the PRC's socioeconomic development. [paragraph continues]

For our part, we described the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' standing commissions and their Plan and Budget Commissions in particular, and the measures to further boost the role and enhance the responsibility of soviets of people's deputies for the acceleration of socioeconomic development which were laid down in recently adopted resolutions by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Our delegation was received by Yao Yilin, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council. Meetings also took place with Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee, and other state and public figures.

The basic content of the conversations that took place revolved around questions of the contemporary development of our countries. It was emphasized moreover that the main domestic task of our parties and states is to raise the population's living standards. The Chinese comrades showed keen interest in the restructuring being implemented in our country, expressing readiness to help the reciprocal exchange of experience in the sphere of economic building and transformations being implemented. Both sides expressed confidence in the further improvement of mutual understanding and strengthening of friendship between our countries' peoples.

[Correspondent] Your visit took place soon after M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech, in which he spoke of the USSR's readiness to discuss most seriously questions of additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness between our countries, and also after his statement on Soviet television about the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests. Were these subjects touched upon in the course of the conversations you had?

[Maslennikov] Satisfaction with the currently ongoing advance in Soviet-Chinese relation was expressed in the course of meetings and conversations at all levels. Hope was expressed that, despite the existence of differences of opinion between the PRC and the USSR on a number of problems, both sides will establish firm good-neighborliness since they need peace for their work to build socialism. Interest in the need to expand mutually advantageous cooperation ran through many of our conversations at both central and local level.

The Chinese comrades stressed that, in order to achieve effective nuclear disarmament, it is primarily necessary for the major nuclear powers to terminate the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and also to considerably reduce their nuclear stockpiles.

[Correspondent] The Soviet press has recently published numerous reports about the economic reform being implemented in the PRC. What could you say on this subject?

[Maslennikov] This is my first visit to China. This is why it is difficult to speak about changes and make comparisons with the past. The delegation was given an opportunity to see different aspects of the Chinese people's life. Apart from Beijing, we also visited three other cities -- Shanghai, Canton, and Foshan, and toured a number of industrial, agricultural, and other enterprises. We had numerous meetings with leaders of people's governments and city people's congresses, factory and plant directors, and workers and peasants. We saw with our own eyes the enormous efforts which Chinese working people are selflessly making everywhere to fulfill the task set by the party: To quadruple gross industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000 and, in the subsequent 50 years, to join the ranks of the world's most developed countries. [paragraph continues]

This is precisely the goal pursued by the economic reform over the last few years. Its essence is to expand the economic independence and responsibility of enterprises, curtail the sphere of directive planning and correspondingly expand the sphere of market regulation, and develop collective and individual forms of economic management.

It must be noted, however, that, as in every new undertaking, successes in the implementation of the economic reform are also accompanied by shortcomings. Various difficulties have to be overcome and past mistakes have to be corrected in the process of restructuring. Nonetheless, as people in China believe, the reform has produced appreciable results. We also noticed this during our trip.

I would like to say in conclusion that our delegation's members are satisfied with the visit's results. We convinced ourselves that the Chinese side, just like the Soviet Union, is interested in continuing and expanding mutual contacts at the level of supreme state organs, in strengthening the traditional friendship between our country and our great Chinese neighbor.

PRC WRITERS DELEGATION MOSCOW VISIT REPORTED

OW121121 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] A Chinese writers delegation led by Ma Feng is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Writers Association. The Sinologists of the Oriental Studies Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences met with the Chinese Writers Delegation on 9 September. The Soviet Sinologists discussed issues on the development of literature in both countries, and studied the new trend in Chinese literature and China's literary and art works. Both sides stressed the need to restore the relations of good-neighborliness between the two countries and to further strengthen ties between the two nations.

The Chinese delegation will also visit Leningrad, Tbilisi, and Rostov, where its members will meet with Soviet writers, scholars, and readers to study life in the Soviet Union. The Chinese delegation is expected to stay in the Soviet Union until 22 September.

PRC AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES U.S. TRADE POLICY

LD121737 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS -- It has become known here that China's ambassador to Washington, Han Xu, expressed on behalf of his government "profound concern" over the U.S. openly protectionist and discriminatory policies with regard to China on questions of American-Chinese trade.

In a letter to several senior administration officials and leaders of U.S. congress, he said that trends in U.S. trade policy did not correspond to the American Government's repeated declarations about free and fair trade, and its commitments arising from the bilateral trade agreement with China.

The letter said that Chinese goods had limited access to the U.S. market due to unfair restrictions on various commodities of the Chinese export.

The Chinese ambassador recalled that China had accumulated a substantial deficit in its trading with the U.S. since 1972, and emphasised that any barriers in the way of the export of Chinese commodities would inevitably result in the reduction of China's import from the U.S.

OVCHINNIKOV EXAMINES JAPAN'S DECISION ON SDI

LD130526 Moscow TASS in English 0523 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 13 TASS — By deciding to take part in the U.S. "star wars" program, "official quarters in Tokyo took a practical step to complicity in developing space strike weapons", Commentator Vsevolod Ovchinnikov said in the newspaper PRAVDA today. He said "the claims of the allegedly 'defensive' nature of the U.S. 'star wars' program cannot be considered convincing" because "the large-scale, partially space-based ABM system has been conceived as part of an integral offensive combination of weapons meant to assure the United States of military superiority".

"Work on the SDI program will escalate the arms race in all areas and extend it to outer space. This will only complicate the arms limitation process even further and destabilize the strategic situation and can have dangerous and perhaps irreversible consequences," the commentator said.

"This is why the Japanese Government's decision clearly contradicts its expressed readiness to help strengthen peace, lower international tension and facilitate progress in Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms," he added.

Ovchinnikov said Washington needed Tokyo's political backing to put down the wave of anti-war campaigns in allied countries as it would make it possible to claim that if even the country of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with its "nuclear allergy" did not shy away from taking part in the SDI, there could be no doubts about the latter's "defensive" purpose.

The U.S. developers of space weaponry, the commentator added, also wanted to harness Japan's scientific, technological and industrial potential to further their own effort. Finally, Japan's participation in the SDI was obviously at odds with its "three non-nuclear principles" and the status of its Armed Forces, which were officially called "a self-defense force", and so Washington hoped apparently also to do away both with those principles and that status at one go.

"The consent to share in the 'star wars' program is evidence of Japan becoming involved in U.S. strategic military designs even more deeply and will objectively facilitate American plans to make the Far East and the whole of the Asian-Pacific region into an arena for military confrontation," Ovchinnikov said.

"All this, of course," he added, "can only have a negative effect on the development of the Soviet-Japanese relationship. The onus for the dangerous consequences of the short-sighted step is fully on the Japanese Government."

NAVY, AIR FORCE GROUPS END VISIT TO DPRK

LD161116 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0840 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The official friendly visit to the DPRK Port of Wonsan by a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, large antisubmarine vessel Admiral Spiridonov, and escort vessel Ryyanyy under the flag of the commander of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Sidorov, has ended. The Soviet sailors took part in events commemorating the 25th anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding between the USSR and DPRK. The Soviet seamen have left [name indistinct] port. The Air Force subunit led by the commander of the Air Force of the Far East Military District, Lieutenant General of Aviation Bulankin, has also left Korea.

'STRONG PROTEST' READ TO PAKISTAN ENVOY ON MURDER

LD171749 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow TASS, 17 Sept (TASS) -- Today Shahid Mohammad Amin, ambassador of Pakistan to the USSR, was invited to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where a strong protest from the Soviet Government to the government of Pakistan was declared to him in connection with the villainous murder on 16 September in Islamabad of Colonel F.I. Gorenkov, the Soviet Union's acting military attache.

It was stated to the ambassador that in the Soviet Union this criminal act is viewed as a direct hostile attack against our country by those forces seeking to complicate Soviet-Pakistan relations, as well as the process of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The Soviet side demanded that the Pakistani authorities hold a painstaking inquiry into the crime that had been committed, severely punish all persons involved in it, and take effective measures to ensure the security of Soviet citizens in Pakistan.

AFGHAN NATIONAL FRONT CONGRESS TO OPEN IN OCTOBER

LD180734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0550 GMT 18 Sep 86

["It Has Been Decided To Convene a Congress of Afghanistan's National Fatherland Front"
-- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Sep (TASS) -- An extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has decided to convene the Second NFF Congress in October-November 1986. The congress, the plenum decision states, will be devoted to further organisational strengthening of this major Afghan social and political organisation and to further improving the work with the masses, to propagate the goals and tasks of the national-democratic revolution.

GORBACHEV SENDS GREETINGS TO LODZ WORKERS

LD151456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 Sep (TASS) -- The following is the full text of a message from Mikhail Gorbachev to the textile workers of the city of Lodz:

Dear Friends!

I recall with feelings of the greatest warmth and friendship my meeting with representatives of our city during the 10th PZPR Congress. As a souvenir of that meeting, the working women of Lodz presented me with a tapestry portrait of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. We cherish that gift as a symbol of the unity of the revolutionary ideals and aims of our countries and as a pledge of the indissoluble brotherhood of our peoples.

"The heroic proletariat of heroic Poland" is how Lenin described the revolutionary working people of Lodz, who in 1905, together with the Russian working class, took up the struggle for their national and social liberation. The shoots of that longstanding friendship have put down deep roots; they have grown stronger in our joint struggle with fascism, and have been comprehensively developed under the conditions of socialism.

In recent years, your country has run up against severe tests. They have once again shown with complete clarity the strength of socialist internationalism, and have drawn a clear line between those who sincerely desire to see Poland as an independent and flourishing power, and those who have been trying, and continue even today to try to play cynically and dangerously with the fate of the Polish people.

The 10th PZPR Congress outlined ways of finally overcoming the consequences of the crisis period, and put forward a program for the country to move forward to new levels of economic and social progress. Our parties have a single task: to raise the people's well-being, to make the lives of people of labor rich in content and interesting, to guarantee them, their children, and their grandchildren a secure and solid peace. But for this we all have to step up the pace, work better, make full use of the enormous possibilities of socialism, and boldly reject everything that prevent us from moving forward.

The success in implementing what has been mapped out will depend on how we will be able to unite the experience and the potential of the economies of the Soviet Union and Poland, and the whole socialist community, and strengthen -- using the words of Comrade W. Jaruzelski -- our brotherhood in labor. In the USSR and Poland, the course has been firmly set for the development of prospective forms of cooperation, such as production cooperation, direct ties between industrial enterprises and scientific-research organizations, the creation of joint enterprises, and amalgamated collectives of scientists and specialists. For many years now, the textile workers of Lodz and Ivanovo have been cooperating with each other usefully. Their expertise must be spread more widely, inasmuch as all this work has to be raised to a new level, and the creative forces and possibilities of the working people's collectives of our countries must be drawn together more closely.

And there is one more thing I must mention: Speaking from the platform of the 10th PZPR Congress, (Elzbieta Wojcikowska-Oczepa), representing the communists of Lodz, declared the ardent support of Poland's women for Soviet peace initiatives and the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Let me assure you, dear friends, that our party and the Soviet Union, along with all fraternal parties and countries and everyone who holds dear the future of the world, in the future will continue to do everything possible to avert the nuclear threat looming over mankind and to ensure lasting peace on earth. We shall spare no efforts for the sake of this great goal.

With all my heart I wish you, dear comrades, happiness and well-being and fresh labor successes for the prosperity of Poland and the triumph of our common cause, socialism and great ideals of communism.

M. Gorbachev

SOVIET-ROMANIAN AMITY SOCIETY ELECTS CHAIRMAN

PM171339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] The Sixth All-union Report and-Election Conference of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society was held in September. It summed up and outlined the main directions of this mass public organization's activity.

The society's new board was elected. S. G. Shcherbakov, USSR minister of education, became its chairman.

N. (Stanea), Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Society Delegation participated in the conference.

MARCHUK HOLDS MEETING WITH POLISH COUNTERPART

PM120851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] ON 4 September G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received K. Tott, minister and first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Committee for Science and Technical Progress.

Questions of implementing the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 and also questions of bilateral scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland were examined.

LIBYAN BUREAU IN PARIS DENIES TERROR LINK

LD171248 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli September 17 TASS -- In connection with a wave of violence that swept France in the past several days, the People's Bureau of Libya in Paris has issued a statement which denounced such action directed against guiltless people, the JANA news agency reports.

The statement called attention to the malicious attempts of certain circles outside France to link those acts of terrorism with Libya, which was reflected in reports of some mass media organs of France. The People's Bureau of Libya pointed out the absolutely groundless nature of those inventions and stated that their purpose was to undermine French-Libyan relations. In conclusion the statement expressed the readiness of the Libyan Jamahiriya to take part in any international efforts aimed at eradicating terrorism and violence.

PRAVDA TERMS TERRORISM 'SCOURGE OF WORLD'

LD170759 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Terrorism is a scourge of the present-day world, writes today's PRAVDA, commenting on the recent wave of terrorism in France. The newspaper points out that this is "a war without rules and without frontline, and without justification, too, whatever the slogans and demands terrorism disguises itself with. It is not fortuitous that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and other national liberation movements firmly state that they have nothing to do with such acts."

"To the rightis forces, terrorist acts are always a 'find' the bourgeois press, including that in France, importunately adheres to the idea that there is no difference between terrorists that detonate bombs in Paris and national liberation movements. But there is a difference. Lone fanatics cannot be placed on the same footing with the peoples who struggle for emancipation."

"The French Communists," PRAVDA emphasises, "resolutely condemn terrorism and call for fighting it, but at the same time they point out with reason that bomb blasts are made use of by right-wing circles for launching racist campaigns, for stepping up police reprisals and for limiting civil rights and freedoms. Thereby the attention of the public is diverted from those causes which nourish terrorism, from the United States and Israel's aggressive policy, in particular." "The local reactionaries do not mind turning to advantage the Parisians' misfortunes either," PRAVDA points out. "Newspaper published by reactionaries incessantly carry 'sensational' reports that it is 'Marxists' that are the organizers of terrorist acts in Paris, and, besides, that they are allegedly trained in some 'terrorist schools' behind the 'iron curtain'. The man-in-the-street swallows those line, unaware that the Marxists have always been principled opponents of terrorism. Such reports are spread with ill intentions for the purpose of denigrating the peaceful policy of socialist countries, with a view to muffling by means of anti-communist hysteria the extensive sympathies for the world of socialism, the sympathies, which are manifest in view of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in connection with the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. Such reports are also spearheaded against the left-wing forces of France."

The French press widely comments on the French prime minister's call for cooperation with other countries in fighting terrorism, including a call to the Soviet Union.

"Well," the article emphasizes, "our stand on that score is well known. The Soviet Union was one of the first to suggest to all states to cooperate in the fight against international terrorism. But we shall never accept the identification of the national liberation movements with terrorism, the identification which is being imposed upon us by the West."

SOVIET-FRG BANKING, FINANCE EXPERTS MEET IN BAKU

PM160907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] The sixth session of the experts group on banking and financial questions of the USSR and FRG commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has finished work in Baku. The participants examined, in particular, the potential for stepping up bilateral economic ties, for instance, through creating joint production facilities and jointly selling designs in third countries. A protocol was signed making provision for the further development of the two countries' economic relations.

V.V. Dementsev, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, took part in the session.

ARAB REACTION TO MUBARAK-PERES MEETING CITED

PM170921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov report: "The Arabs Condemn"]

[Text] Beirut, 13 Sep -- Talks have taken place in the Egyptian city of Alexandria between Egyptian President H. Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres. They evoked a negative reaction in Arab countries. There was severe criticism in Syria and Libya and in the press in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. The Jordanian newspaper AL-DUSTUR called the meeting a "propaganda trick by Tel Aviv." How is this negative attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli summit talks to be explained? After all, a good deal was said about peace at the Alexandria meeting. The joint communique even says that the two countries' leaders declare 1987 a "year of peaceful diplomatic efforts in the Near East with the aim of resolving all regional problems, including the Palestinian problem." But that is only words. What about deeds?

While the "Alexandria talks" were in progress, Israeli planes were carrying out missile and bomb attacks on southern Lebanon. At the same time Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin was holding talks in Washington about new weapons deliveries, and received assurances that Israel will be granted the same status as a U.S. ally as the NATO countries have. So contacts with Cairo are not preventing Tel Aviv from perpetrating military piracy with regard to the Arabs and strengthening the anti-Arab alliance with the United States.

You would think that the recognition, in the course of the meeting, of the need for an international conference on the Near East was a new feature in Israel's position. After all, Tel Aviv has not hitherto been prepared to hear about such a conference. So have they changed their position? No, Arab observers note, this "recognition" is nothing but a maneuver. This is why.

As is well known, the Soviet Union's idea of convening a conference on a Near East settlement under UN auspices and with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and all interested parties in the region, including, of course, the PLO, met with wide support in the world, including the Arab countries. Yet judging from the results of the Alexandria meeting its participants intend to take on the task of setting up some kind of commission to determine the composition of the conference and its terms of reference. Thus we are faced with a flagrant attempt to substitute an "ersatz conference" for a truly representative forum. And as is known, the position of Tel Aviv, and also of Washington, amounts to excluding from among the participants in a settlement the PLO, which is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the Soviet Union. The passage in the Egyptian-Israeli communique which deals with the "resolution of all aspects of the Palestinian problem" is ambiguous. The Egyptian side tried to incorporate a proposition on the Palestinians' right to self-determination within the framework of a "Jordanian-Palestinian federation." But Peres rejected even this formula, which is a substitute for the Palestinians' right to create their own independent state. In the next month, Y. Shamir will assume the post of Israeli prime minister, and he declares that the occupiers will not leave the occupied Arab lands at all. At the Alexandria meeting, Tel Aviv's diplomatic lexicon acquired some terms which until recently were absent, such as "all-embracing settlement" and "international conference." But they are totally incompatible with the aggressive policy which it pursues. The reality is quite different. The Alexandria meeting, a statement by the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo states, is a "dangerous new stage in the onslaught on the Arab nation's interests and the forces of freedom, peace, and progress in the Near East and throughout the world." Relying on Washington's support, Tel Aviv is making more and more demands for concessions from the Arabs, yet is unwilling even to talk about the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Palestinian Arabs, Syria's AL-BA'TH stresses.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST OFFICIAL ALMEYDA INTERVIEWED

PY031816 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Chilean Socialist Party, PS, leader Hernan del Canto reads interview given by PS General Under Secretary Manuel Almeyda to the newspaper UNIDAD Y LUCHA, a Socialist Party mouthpiece — time and place not given]

[Text] The first question the newspaper UNIDAD Y LUCHA asked Manuel Almeyda was: How important is it to teach an agreement among the opposition to solve the crisis?

Almeyda replied: We have always thought to end the regime and reestablish democracy is a task for all democrats, and that in order to achieve this, we must reach a political and social consensus without excluding anyone. We think that this belief has prevailed and that it has resulted in the National Civic Assembly [ANC], the document "Chile Demands," the successful stoppage of this past 2-3 July, and the ANC's interest in effectively contributing to a political consensus.

Under these circumstances, Almeyda added, we believe that it is very important to reach a consensus as a reply to this demand by a large sector of the opposition, mainly to define now the general outlines to resolve the crisis. Undoubtedly, this will mean a contribution to the masses' struggle, which will reach a more effective level than the one attained so far in destabilizing the dictatorship.

The newspaper asked: Although progress has been made toward reaching a consensus and in the social mobilizations without excluding any sector, there appear to be some difficulties that are hard to overcome with regard to reaching a political consensus.

Almeyda answered: This struggle is not yet totally defined, but it cannot be denied that the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] has made gradual progress in becoming legitimate through its strength, its power of attraction, and its will to reach a consensus. Nonetheless, it is clear that different sectors are trying to make the general agreements of the opposition fail. The regime, of course, Almeyda said, is committed to this purpose, because it is essential for its stability. This is why it insistently raises the issue of violence, struggle, Marxism, Leninism, etc, every time it can. The political right and big business also are raising the same issue in the same manner, although for different reasons in order to exclude the left from the agreements among the opposition.

In this way, Almeyda said, these sectors are trying to hold talks with the Armed Forces based on a project that essentially guarantees their own economic and social interest, within a political framework that will protect them from the threat the MDP represents in a real democracy.

Imperialist interests also are participating in this game. In order to attain its objectives, the right necessarily needs to compromise the political center and what they qualify as, quote, the democratic left, unquote, as well as to cancel or lessen the social mobilizations.

Our reply to this, Almeyda stated, is to strengthen and make progress in the struggle of the masses, to make effective progress in obtaining the political unity of all the leftist forces, and to reach a sufficient number of concrete political agreements with all the opposition political parties.

We must be clear in saying that whenever any discrepancies arise, they must be resolved by the people's decision. We have said this many times, and we reiterate it now.

The newspaper then asked: What is your opinion about Compañero Andres Pascal Allende's [Secretary General of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left] recent statements during a press conference and in an interview granted to an APSI magazine journalist?

Without any doubt, Manuel Almeyda said, according to what was published, some parts of his declarations may cause difficulties for attaining a democratic consensus among the opposition and favor those who are trying to exclude the left or a large part of it.

We do not share the belief that the military struggle should be of fundamental importance in the struggle against the dictatorship. We also do not believe that an armed confrontation should be encouraged or become the main promoter of popular rebellion.

Manuel Almeyda said that such proposals will place the antidictatorship struggle in a position where the dictatorship will more easily be able to defeat the popular movement.

As we have clearly maintained, Manuel Almeyda states, for us the only thing that will allow us to defeat the dictatorship and establish a deep-rooted democracy is the broad, unified, sustained, and increasing struggle of the masses to provoke a national upheaval. This will require deeper commitments and a consensus in the socio-political struggle at all levels. It will also require decidedly encouraging civil disobedience and the struggle for our vindication as now expressed by the "Chile Demands" through the social mobilizations. The objective will be to achieve an indefinite national stoppage until the country is ungovernable for the dictatorship.

Notwithstanding these disagreements, Almeyda said, Pascal Allende's statements also confirm the consensus that makes possible our joint participation in the MDP, in the joint struggle against the dictatorship, and in the concepts of the progressive democracy we hope for in a democratic future.

The newspaper then asked: Besides highlighting the military struggle, compañero Pascal maintains that no negotiations can be carried out with the Armed Forces, but that the left has a strong tendency to negotiate.

He replied: There is no possibility of ever reaching an agreement with an Armed Forces that keep sustaining and obeying Pinochet.

Now, it is something else to propose an agreement with an Armed Forces that would contribute with actions to smooth the way for democracy; for example by helping remove Pinochet and his group from power and from Chile. If this were to occur, it would then be possible for the Armed Forces and the democratic forces to reach a consensus to give way to the democratic reconstruction of the country by primarily taking into account popular interests.

If the criminal irresponsibility of the ruling group, Almeyda stated, prevents a solution of the crisis, the Armed Forces will have to choose between supporting a gang hated by the people and without any political or moral support, discrediting themselves in a futureless, violent, and bloody confrontation against a popular antidictatorial upheaval, or else take the necessary steps to contribute to establishing peace, justice, and democracy.

In conclusion, the newspaper asked: what political steps are necessary to save the Chilean people from greater sufferings and to prevent further violence on the way to freedom and democracy.

Almeyda replied: We have already spoken of the need for greater democratic agreement, organization, discipline, and responsibility in the struggle of the masses, in order to gather together the greatest force possible against the dictatorship. We have also stated, Almeyda said, that the MDP can be a determinating factor to achieve this goal by concentrating its greatest efforts on increasing the social struggle and seeking a consensus capable of committing all democrats to find a solution for the crisis that will represent the majority.

All of this is not only necessary, but also indispensable to obtain the support of the Armed Forces in favor of the people's struggle. In order to obtain this, a great task must be carried out to clarify the patriotic role of the Armed Forces at the side of the people, similar to the one they played in the past while performing the victorious and memorable deeds that gave them their prestige and identified them with the best national values.

It is also necessary, Almeyda declared, that the Catholic Church, which has supported the people's struggle for democracy, exert greater pressure toward the winning of peace and democracy for the subjugated, forgotten, and oppressed people whom it has chosen to liberate and bring justice.

This was the complete interview Manuel Almeyda granted to the newspaper UNIDAD Y LUCHA.

GORBACHEV VISITS KRASNODAR KRAY 17 SEP

LD180254 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 17 September in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 25-minute video report on CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Krasnodar Kray 17 September. The passages within quotation marks are recorded.

The announcer opens his report with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's arrival in Krasnodar, where he was met at the airport by Comrade Polozkov, first secretary of Krasnodar Kraykom, Comrade Shcherbak, chairman of the Kray Executive committee; and members of the Bureau of the Party Kraykom. On his way to Timashevskiy Rayon, Comrade Gorbachev stopped in Novotitarovskaya Village.

The camera then cuts to show a map of the Kuban, showing Novotitarovskaya to be to the north of Krasnodar. Shots of cars moving along an asphalt road, orchards and sprinklers, and people lining the road follow, but not in large numbers. The camera then shows Gorbachev, in shirt-sleeves, looking tanned, with crowd of people in light summer clothing. A man in glasses, presumably Polozkov, is with Gorbachev. Other men, in suits -- presumably bodyguards -- keep an eye on the crowd. Gorbachev illustrates his points with frequent gestures and gesticulations; there is no sign of Raisa Gorbacheva throughout.

Gorbachev then addressed the crowd:

"[Gorbachev] We have not lost interest in how affairs are going here now, following the April Plenum, and following the party congress, how life is changing, what people are thinking and arguing about, what they agree with and what they disagree with -- we want to know all this. You know, it is not in the offices, when (?Ivan Kuzmich) here brings representatives together -- that is also necessary, and we will be holding such conversations -- but one wants to hear it like this, directly." "After all, Kuban people know how to work, they are people with great initiatives."

"Personally, I know the Kuban well. But at the same time, I know also that there have been here serious abses as well, of moral order, of the social plan, in the sense of attitude to our socialist norms -- the moral ones. There has been all that. And if today people in Kuban say that everything that we are doing is correct, that means that they have also undergone a rethink about everything that we are doing in the country. They have their own standpoint. For everything begins with person's standpoint, doesn't it? If one's standpoint changes for the better, then affairs all change for the better. And so I am asking you: How do you Kuban people react? Are you satisfied? Or perhaps, dissatisfied?

"[elderly woman] The greatest of thanks to you for sobriety; as a mother of four sons, thank your very very much." The camera shows two young women at the front chatting to each other, without paying much attention to Gorbachev.

"[Gorbachev] If you look at August, last August, (?we were also waging) a struggle; and this August as well, we have sold 38 percent less vodka than last year. Comrades, we have saved hundreds of thousands of people thanks to the reduction in consumption of alcoholic drink, hundreds of thousands, and they are people of working age. But we must still develop production and sales of juices, open cafes and promote ice cream, leisure zones, sports. We have have not developed them yet, and it must all be developed, so that we all come in our spare time and spend it [word indistinct].

That is what we must do now. And one must not wait for instructions from above. It is within your capacity, to (?get together) the young people and make a sports field, and with the help of the farms, some kind of stadium. Clubs must be given over for people to use wherever they are, all of them, and for the young people to use first and foremost. All the locks must be broken. As it is, the trade unions, the people who bring films round, the rural soviets produce cinema programs, it is all full of just cinema, and it's all the same kind of mediocre cinema. And people have no opportunity to get together in families, to spend their time, to show off their talents, to invite artistic people from places. That is what we need to develop now. And we will be demanding it of everybody -- party bodies, local soviet bodies, and economic ones. We are giving everyone a lot of rights, we are expanding them, but rights always go along with responsibilities -- the greater the rights, the greater the responsibilities. It never happens that there are rights without any responsibilities. And such is not what anyone needs. And in general, when we say, more democracy, that does not at all mean more, I'll grab what I want. It is not at all a license to do anything. It is not at all anarchy. It is the opportunity to discuss things together, to put issues openly when they deserve attention, and to try to get them settled."

The camera then shows Gorbachev and Polozhov turning toward a young woman who makes the following remarks:

"[Unidentified woman] Mikhail Sergeyevich, What I want to say to you is this: Now many families here have been growing vegetables on our plots for ages, and now everyone thinks of us as enemies [vrug]. The truth is that we all work, even the children, young and old. We need the money, to build a house; you need a lot of money, now, to build fences for example, and even fuel -- do you know how expensive logs, coal and everything is. So some sort of law should be issued. Of course, there are those who like an easy profit, but people like us should be supported..."

"[Gorbachev, interrupting] This is what I think: There is working activity, and there is the activity of people who want, so to speak, to the detriment of the interests of society and of everyone else, not to participate in the affairs of society, without making their own useful contribution to the work of an enterprise, or kolkhoz or sovkhoz. (voice in background says, we work) They want to develop, so to speak, these private ownership aspirations of theirs. That we condemn. (voice from crowd; that's correct) But when a person has completed his work, or if there are pensioners at home, the young people are working and the pensioners grow things in the garden or the kitchen plot, or even have a hothouse under plastic, what I think is, and I have often reflected on this, what is going on here. Why can't we agree on how we should act about this? I think that everyone who works and grows things in this way, those who combine work in public sector production and on their own plot, I think that everything that is grown should be sold, on the basis of contracts with cooperatives. (Gorbachev continues speaking in competition with an unidentified woman saying, No, not that, then adding a comment about prices). With the cooperatives, a contract, and then this is something quite... [Gorbachev changes thought] It is our socialist way. But if a person uses the opportunity to get everything here in Kuban more quickly, and to take it to sell at inflated prices to a working man who is making metal for you, and plastic for the hothouse, or produces electricity, then, excuse me, but if they stopped, and he must be told what he is."

"[Unidentified woman] That's right."

"[Unidentified man] That's right."

"[Second unidentified man] In Krasnodar, the sale of fruit juices has increased in comparison with the same period... [thought incomplete].

"[Gorbachev] Ten times over. Good.

"[Woman] We have wonderful grapes."

"[Man] "Tests, how will things go from here with atomic explosions?"

"[Gorbachev] For the time being, things will be the way I have said, and it was only a few days ago that I said it, you know, that we are still looking at the United States, so that when we reckon that there (?are none) there...

"[Man, interrupting] And if they agree to...

"[Gorbachev, interrupting] Then I shall tell you...(Gorbachev's words are drowned out as crowd breaks into laughter) What am I to do, you want to find out before everyone else! I approve of your interest, and it is correct that you are interested in foreign policy. This policy is needed by us, just as all peoples need it. In the first place, there is danger for everyone in conditions of nuclear weapons."

"As far as our policy is concerned, all the same we are still reckoning, you know, on what is even a natural instinct of people for self-preservation, if not on the political wisdom of the leaders; and now there is such a wave of pressure on those quarters that still want to continue the arms race, and it is growing. We will not be changing our policy. But that does not mean we will beg anyone (?in the world). It does not mean that we will start disarming unilaterally. That would be absurd. Maybe that is just what they want, to give us commands, to dictate to us -- but they cannot do it at present and we will not permit anyone to dictate to us. At the same time, we are in favor of talks and of disarmament -- and of good relations. We have a policy, we have a fine people, we have an enormous country with its resources, we have an enormous base on which we can build realistic plans and strive to (word indistinct) them, and so peace is a benefit for us from this point of view as well. And we don't have to implement such a policy through military power, of plunder, plunder of other peoples -- No, we are doing everything depending on our own resources, and on the potential of our order, our system. So, we will pursue a confident and strong foreign policy. We won't make it (word indistinct), full of rows, it should be serious, just as it ought to be on the part of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, an enormous state, and hence with enormous responsibilities. I wish you all the best.

"[Crowd] Thank you]"

As Gorbachev concludes his visit to Novotitarovskaya Village, the camera cuts to show Gorbachev turning to leave, and three individuals in the crowd raise their hands and applaud him.

The camera then cuts to a new scene, showing a view from the window of a moving car, and a sign saying, dairy complex of Iskra kolkhoz, part of the Kuban agro-industrial combine. The announcer then points out that the Kuban agro-industrial combine has been set up in Timashevskiy Rayon. It includes not just kolkhozes and sovkhoses but all service and procurement enterprises and processing centers.

The camera then shows Gorbachev's large limousine, followed by two escort limousines of same make and size. These are followed by about seven smaller cars. Gorbachev's vehicle turns into the farmyard, and Gorbachev's aide gets out and opens Gorbachev's door as Gorbachev gets out.

"[Gorbachev] Oh, how hot it is!" A woman is then seen presenting a large pie-shaped loaf to Gorbachev.

"[Polyanskaya] Esteemed [words indistinct]. We are glad to welcome you to our complex.

"[Gorbachev] Thank you.

"[Polyanskaya] Permit me to present you with these.

"[Gorbachev] What is your name?

"[Polyanskaya] Irina

"[Gorbachev] Irina?

"[Polyanskaya] Yes.

"[Gorbachev] I have a daughter called Irina. [laughter] How old are you?

"[Polyanskaya] Twenty-two.

"[Gorbachev] Ah, mine's a bit older. I already have a granddaughter." Gorbachev kisses the pie-shaped loaf, and an unseen aide takes the bread.

"[Gorbachev] "yes. Thank you. Thank you. I know what the Kuban's grain is like. It can compete with all the others. However, I shall be frank: Recently, about 7 years ago probably, or perhaps 10, to be more exact -- the people who have been working here for a long time will confirm this -- the wheat began to lose its strength. So, they began to study ways of growing valuable, strong wheat, and now the strength of the Kuban's grain has been restored. It is wonderful grain. Well, thank you for this meeting. Thank you all.

"[Unidentified man] This is her husband, Mikhail Sergeyevich". The camera shows a young man presenting a bouquet of flowers.

"[Gorbachev] Yes? Why are you looking so glum? [laughter] What's your name?

"[Aleksandr] Aleksandr

"[Gorbachev] Aleksandr?

"[Aleksandr] yes.

"[Gorbachev] But really, Aleksandr, why so glum? [laughter] How old are you?

"[Aleksandr] Twenty.

"[Gorbachev] What's your job?

"[Aleksandr] I operate machinery.

"[Gorbachev] Have you done your army service?

"[Aleksandr] Yes.

"[Gorbachev] Good boy. Good boy. Good. Operating industrial equipment is man's work, for men. But women have been made to shoulder it all.

"[Unidentified man] This is our section leader, Mikhail Sergeyevich. And this is her mother." Camera shows middle-aged woman presenting bouquet of flowers to Gorbachev.

"[Gorbachev] Oh, you have family groups here." "You know, it's said that it's not a good thing to establish groups based on districts, kinship and so on, family dynasties at institutes, for example, or in retailing. But it's a fine thing at the open-hearth furnace, in the field or on the livestock farm. Traditions are very important, in industry too." "For this reason, I welcome such family traditions."

"[Polyanskaya] Please, We will show you how we live."

The announcer then describes the complex, noting that it has 2,100 head of livestock, and only 13 milkmaids are looking after them as the whole process is almost completely automated. The announcer adds that by the end of the 5-year plan the yield per cow will be 5,000 kilograms of milk per annum. The camera shows the interior of the dairy farm. Gorbachev is seen accompanied by officials, all attired in white protective capes. Gorbachev is shown chatting with them as the group makes its way along one of the farm buildings.

"[Gorbachev] What were you saying earlier about cultivating wheat today? It was with Ivan Kuzmich -- where is he? Yes, we were saying that earlier we used to sow and gather. Now, it seems, we have to cultivate.

"[Unidentified official] Yes, we have to cultivate, that's right.

"[Gorbachev] Everyone now understands that we have to cultivate.

"[Unidentified voices] Of course. Mikhail Sergeyevich, we...

"[Gorbachev, interrupting] Now, you said that you obtained 47 quintals.

"[Official] That's hard wheat; 56 it was, taken together.

"[Gorbachev] So you got 56?

"[Official] Yes, 56. We got 71.3 quintals of barley.

"[Gorbachev] Are all the areas cultivated with intensive technology?

"[Official] Absolutely, all of them, absolutely all.

"[Gorbachev] What did you get in the past?

"[Official] I'll tell you, Mikhail Sergeyevich: Our average yield in the 10th 5-year plan-period was 44.9 quintals.

"[Gorbachev] That's a high level.

"[Official] Yes, quite good.

"[Gorbachev] That's good.

"[Official] In the 11th 5-year plan-period it was 44.7. That means 0.2 less.

"[Gorbachev] That means you stood still.

"[Official] Yes, we stood still; we couldn't go any further.

"[Gorbachev, in an aside to another official] There, you see!

"[Official] Then we started to introduce intensive technology, and this year we've had a hefty leap forward.

"[Gorbachev] And what is the average yield if you put together wheat and all the other grain crops?

"[Official] Well, as far as grain crops are concerned, we got 56.8 quintals.

"[Gorbachev] That means an increase of 10 quintals in 1 year.

"[Official] Yes, almost. Well, I don't mean almost, but exactly so.

"[Gorbachev] So, there we have it comrades. Technology is the thing -- technology. But technology presupposes people, equipment, science, and discipline. I think that is the best way of publicizing intensive technology.

"[Official] Of course."

The camera shows the group moving toward a gateway. The next shot shows Gorbachev, who along with the others, has doffed his white cape, chatting to a crowd.

"[Gorbachev] So, we've agreed, are we, that this is the only way.

"[Gorbachev] You know, if we obscure the issues, or give one another rose-colored spectacles to put on, that is something no one needs. We have already seen what that leads to. Fine words kept being uttered, and at meetings people kept paying each other mutual compliments, then they would go home and everyone whispered: What sort of debate was that? They didn't mention this, and they didn't mention that. But what's the point of saying anything? We must both discuss matters which are relevant, both discuss them and find solutions and agree on things. That is the way we want things to be done in our country: We want our people -- at enterprises, kolkhozes, institutes, and laboratories -- to play an active part in all matters connected both with the collective and the country. Moreover, we want them to say what they think. And our people will never do anything silly. Even if there are one or two or a dozen demagogues, even if there are several hundred in the country as a whole -- are they going to deflect us from our chosen path?

"[Crowd] No, of course not!

"[Gorbachev] They won't be deciding things. But when we come to know how things really are, when we stop telling each other niceties and begin to discuss things in a businesslike and open way and try to get to the bottom of things, then we shall undoubtedly find answers to all your questions. We shall sort things out, we shall sort it out, we shall sort it out, of that we are certain. Our people are equal to the task of performing great tasks. All the best to you.

"[Unidentified woman] Thank you. Thank you for visiting us."

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the announcer went on, then visited the Kolkhoz' agricultural chemicals laboratory. The camera then shows the official cars speeding down a country road; they come to a stop, and the next shot shows Gorbachev talking to a crowd.

"[Gorbachev] The first thing I want to say is, Hello!

"[Crowd] Hello!

"[Gorbachev] I've just had my holidays, I'm still in a seaside mood. But I decided to visit Krasnodar and Stavropol krais immediately, without putting things off. Krasnodar kray will this year produce 8.5 million metric tons of grain. It will give the country 4.3 million metric tons. It will produce about 500,000 metric tons of sunflower seeds. As far as beets are concerned, they say it is hot, and it is not coming out very well; but for all that, it will no doubt come to at least 4 million metric tons. This is also an enormous quantity.

"[Unidentified man] It ought to!

"[Gorbachev] It will produce 700,000 metric tons of vegetables, 360,000 metric tons of grapes, 420,000 metric tons of fruit.

"[Unidentified man] Milk.

"[Gorbachev] Of milk, 1.5 million metric tons.

Over 500,000 metric tons of meat, live weight, and 1.2 billion eggs. This is a great deal, a great contribution. That is why when I name these figures, which reflect the contribution of the people of Krasnodar kray to the solution of the food problem, I would like to immediately say words of thanks to you from the Central Committee."

But -- there -- is a but coming in right after that -- it is still not enough for us. And just look at the prospects it opens: It appears that Kuban people are capable of doing a lot. For instance: the 10th 5-year period -- the Iskra kolkhoz has got yields of 44 quintals. The 11th 5-year plan comes -- 44.2 it was -- or wasn't it?" The camera shows Gorbachev turning to someone in the crowd for confirmation.

"[Gorbachev] Quintals. Looks pretty similar, no progress. And now they turn to intensive technology. Fifty...

"[Unidentified man, prompting from the crowd.] Six.

"[Gorbachev] The yields are 56 quintals this year. This is a tremendous increase, comrades. Kuban is capable of expansion. Naturally, we must support you. But what is expected from the Kuban people is both more expertise and better discipline. And you know what I would like to wish the people of Kuban, and to request from them? The people of Kuban live in what is indeed a land of plenty, and as they benefit personally from that, they should remember that they should not embark on the path of grasping the attitudes and psychology of private ownership.

"[Unidentified women] You can't (words indistinct).

"[Gorbachev] I think you understand that. It should be probably be done in the following way...[change thought] Tell us, we keep going around and reasoning: In what way we can it be done best in order not to restrict our people? Even if there is a...(Changes thought) Well, let's assume there is a grubber around, or even a dozen of them. But most people do not want to go to that marketplace and queue and waste their time and look for transport and so on. A person would grow produce himself if someone would take it at a suitable price, so to speak, so he could remunerate his labors properly. So let him do it, and let him keep doing what he has been doing, and contribute in this area as well to resolving the food program. I believe we must think it over. And the cooperative trade is the closest possible thing to that. It can arrange contracts beforehand, so that the people would know that what they have grown in their fruit or vegetable gardens, both for themselves and in excess of that they can give away, and the working people of other regions, or even of towns of Krasnodar itself and used for your benefit. But there should be a reasonable price. It would probably be higher than the state price or even than the procurement price, but it cannot be a market price. He who wants to put the abundance of the Kuban land exclusively to opportunities offered by our socialist system and the neglecting the interests of others, who are his fellow workers, especially the working class in town, -- people like that are not going our way. That's the way it is. I am being open with you. I can feel that stirs you up!

"[Unidentified woman] And what about the cream butter? One can rarely come by it in the shops.

"[Gorbachev] Those among you who keep cows, raise your hands!" Camera pans the crowd, no one is seen raising a hand.

"[Gorbachev] So here you are, there are no cows, right?

"[Unidentified woman] No, there aren't any.

"[Unidentified official] Well, it is just inefficient to keep pasture lands at the moment.

"[Gorbachev] I want to say the following; I am an advocate of the following policy: If there is anyone who wants to keep livestock -- and not just wants, I would invite people and encourage them to do that. And this should be done, and pasture lands should be allotted by the Kolkhoz specially for the individual sector.

"[Voices from the crowd] That's right, that's right!

"[Gorbachev] Rotation of crops should be introduced for that purpose, and one shouldn't be stingy in allotments for that -- it would not be wasted. (appluse)

"[Gorbachev] Together we shall think about how to improve life, and how to put things in better order in the country and do preserve peace unconditionally. I wish you success. Do not lose heart, Kuban people! (chorus of thanks) But I do ask you to be conscientious, that's the main thing. (applause) We shall go to the laboratory, because they are still waiting for us at the rayon center."

The camera then cuts to show a sign above a door, saying, Agricultural Chemicals Laboratory of the Iskra kolkhoz. Gorbachev is seen speaking to people inside the laboratory.

"[Gorbachev] Do you now have a map for every field then?

"[Unidentified woman laboratory assistant] Yes, I shall show you.

"[Gorbachev] And does it have the condition and, so to speak, the presence of nutritive substances?

"[Laboratory assistant] Yes, it has the condition and the presence of nutritive substances.

"[Gorbachev] How many times a year then do you check the nutritive substances in the field?

"[Laboratory assistant] Once a year.

"[Gorbachev] Once a year. That is to say that in your laboratory you have counted the nutritive substances over 10 years, and have established the fertility in a particular spot?

"[Laboratory assistant] That is the way we do it.

"[Gorbachev] This is the answer with regard to yields.

"[Unidentified man] Yes.

"[Gorbachev] For 10 years it was(?on one level)

"[Second unidentified man] Yes, that is correct. It is a clear answer. The laboratory registered it accurately.

"[Gorbachev] As soon as the intensive technology was introduced, the mineral fertilizers and protective measures...

"[Unidentified man, interrupting] There was a sharp increase...

"[Unidentified woman, interrupting] And quality too.

"[Unidentified man] You can't cheat the soil."

Following this exchange in the Iskra kolkhoz chemical laboratory, the camera cuts to show Gorbachev waving from a car as it pulls away.

"[Gorbachev] Goodbye!

"[Crowd, applauding] Goodbye!"

After his conversation with the personnel of the Iskra kolkhoz chemical laboratory, the announcer notes that Gorbachev attended a meeting of the Timashevskiy raykom. The meeting was attended by the managers, specialists, production frontrankers and secretaries of primary party organizations of the Kuban agro-industrial combine. The camera cuts to show Gorbachev on a platform, with officials, addressing the meeting.

The announcer then adds that in the evening, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin monument. He also laid flowers at the monument to Yelistina Fedorovna Stepanova, a soldier's mother who lost nine children in the war, as well as at the Eternal Flame. The camera shows Gorbachev at the three wreath-laying ceremonies.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SOVIETS' TASKS

PM171014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Soviets' Powers"]

[Text] The people united by the Soviets -- this is who must manage the state. This Leninist principle is confirmed every day by the practice of our lives. This Leninist idea also permeates the resolution recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures To Further Enhance the Role and Increase the Responsibility of Local Soviets in the Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The document touches on literally every aspect of the multifaceted work of more than 52,000 soviets at all levels. It gives them broader powers and is aimed at increasing their independence, developing their activeness, updating the content of their work, and improving its forms and methods. Soviets' responsibility for every sphere of life in their territory is being increased.

It is no secret that due concern has not yet been shown everywhere for the construction of housing and social and cultural projects. Some ministries and departments have brushed aside soviets' demands to comprehensively resolve these issues, being more concerned with expanding production units. This has led to an acute shortage of stores, cinemas, clubs, and consumer service enterprises in some towns. Public transport works badly and medical services arouse criticism. The document opens up new potential making it possible to more fully combine territorial and sector principles in management and to ensure better, more efficient solutions to issues concerning people's life and work.

First of all, soviets are to play a stronger role in ensuring the integrated development of their region's economy and sociocultural sphere, speeding up production growth rates and improving production efficiency, and, on this basis, increasing the contribution made by republics and krays, oblasts and cities, and rayons and villages to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex. They are to have broader rights in developing the manufacture of consumer goods, improving the work of the services sphere, intersector production units, capital construction, conservation activity, and the social and production infrastructure, and resolving other questions. In a word, every soviet is to become plenipotentiary master in everything concerning the satisfaction of people's everyday needs and requirements.

But there are no rights without responsibilities. The new tasks presuppose a great deal of organizational work by local organs of power. They are responsible for satisfying the population's needs for food and industrial goods, sociocultural and consumer services, and housing. This dictates the need for Soviets of all ranks to restructure themselves more quickly and actively, speed up their work, and efficiently resolve problems that arise. They must improve leadership of and interaction with enterprises, associations, and organizations in the corresponding territory and increase their mutual interest in improving the results of economic management.

Proceeding from the specific conditions of their region, soviet workers and deputies must thoroughly grasp the approved document and analyze their work in detail in its light. The idea that stands out in the resolution is that enhancing the role played by soviets lies in ensuring that organs of power constantly seek local reserves and potential for more comprehensively equipping their territories with services and facilities.

There is vast creative potential inherent in the system of Soviet democracy. The task is to more fully realize this potential. We must enhance in every way possible the role played by sessions and decisively eradicate excessive organization and ostentation in the holding of these sessions, as well as unwarranted regulation when they are convened and throughout their work. We must strive to ensure that sessions examine issues in detail and that there is opportunity to compare the drafts of alternative solutions and discuss different viewpoints.

Openness in work is the best form of struggle against bureaucracy and formalism. Sessions must be attended by representatives of labor collectives and public organizations. Decisions on questions affecting the interests of the working people must be taken by soviets, as a rule, after a preliminary board discussion of drafts.

Peoples' deputies are the soviets' active force. Working directly where all our successes are decided, they serve as a link between the organs of power and the masses and, through example, motivate the working people to work conscientiously. [paragraph continues]

Their role and authority must be enhanced in every way possible and their strict fulfillment of electoral mandates ensured.

It is the duty of deputies to have a thorough knowledge of people's needs and concerns and to listen sympathetically to the worker's opinion. Proceeding from the 27th CPSU Congress directives that the title of deputy is not just an appendage to one's appointment nor an honorary privilege but means a great deal of difficult work both within the soviet and among the population, it would be expedient to give deputies other social tasks. It is the task of party committees and primary party organizations to increase the personal responsibility of communist deputies.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of Local Soviets" orients Communists toward this. Implementing political leadership of soviets, party committees must consistently pursue a course aimed at increasing the independence, activeness, and initiative shown by soviets in exercising their powers. They must put a decisive end to engaging in petty tutelage of soviets and to duplicating and acting as substitutes for them. The right course of action is that taken by early committees which, as a rule, have ceased to adopt joint resolutions with soviets, being more concerned with ensuring closer, more businesslike interaction between soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs.

Improving soviets' work means improving cadre selection and education. Competent, enterprising specialists possessing high moral qualities and the ability to work with people must be promoted to the soviet apparatus. Listening to the opinions of standing commissions and the broadest possible range of people will help to avoid shortcomings in the resolving of cadre issues. Certification and regular reports by deputies, executive committees, and their departments at meetings in labor collectives and in places of residence will contribute to the creative growth of apparatus workers and to the eradication of bureaucracy, red tape, and an indifferent attitude to people's needs and manifestations of local favoritism and departmentalism.

A tried and tested means of exerting party influence on soviet activity is through party groups. They are called on to act militantly, more fully carry out their monitoring functions with regard to Communist deputies, contribute to increasing their responsibility and developing their initiative, and interact more closely with primary party organizations in the soviet apparatus.

Local soviets have broad powers. And it is their duty to show the maximum persistency in the restructuring process and in the steady improvement of their work.

REPORT REFLECTS ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

PM180949 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 5

[Own correspondent Zh. Tkachenko report: "Chernobyl Will Remember the Courage and the Cowardice"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast -- Much has changed during the months since the accident to the Chernobyl reactor. But memory recalls again and again the events of that terrible April night, when sudden disaster joined people's destinies together and leveled them all with the force of an unaccustomed concept which we thought was forgotten forever -- the concept of being an evacuee. After so many years of prosperous life, it is very hard to climb down from a bus into the dark night of a strange place, not knowing what awaits you. [paragraph continues]

Where will you live, how will you live, what will you do? Then there was the constant worry about the loved ones who had remained behind to eliminate the accident at the power station.

"I Am Not Looking for Glory..."

The medics who examined the first evacuees, even those from very dangerous sectors of the 30-km zone, found no signs of the effects of radiation, but nearly all of them remarked on the state of stress which people were in. But man is built in such a way that the warm arms which took a child from a benumbed mother, the lights in the windows of the houses where they were expected, a bowl of hot water to wash off the dust of the journey, and a jug of milk with fresh bread on the table were the first and most effective medicine. Their nearest neighbors, the people of Makarovskiy, Poleskiy, Ivankovskiy, and Borodyanskiy Rayons, and more distant regions of Kiev Oblast, took the victims into their own families, which were doubled or even trebled at a stroke. I visited homes in Nebrat village in Borodyanskiy Rayon where 10 or 15 people were sitting down to dinner. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders were wearing themselves out trying to find a suitable occupation for every new arrival, because they realized that work is not only your daily bread, but a very necessary physician in the situation which had arisen.

People made friends. City dwellers grew used to rural work. They began to relax. Life settled down. There were weddings. Children were born in the new places. Card indexes compiled by Komsomol members helped families and relatives lost in the evacuation to find each other. During those days the walls of the houses had dozens of pieces of paper stuck to them, such as: "Mom, I'm in Polesskoye, Kuybyshev Street. Nadya." People and letters gradually stopped roaming around, and the children left for the resort zones for the summer vacation.

As always in times of extraordinary events, some very unlikely things happened. The program "Topical Camera" was showing on Ukrainian television. Pensioner Tamara Savelyevna Dekhnich from Kiev watched with tears of compassion in her eyes as kolkhoz members in Chernobyl Oblast warmly received families from Chernobyl. Chernobyl AES veteran Anatoliy Nikolayevich Dekhnich was uttering emotional words of gratitude to the people who surrounded him. Tamara Savelyevna caught her breath: "That's Tolya!" She had been searching unsuccessfully for her nephew for more than 40 years. The war had dispersed them across the country. So many times, during those decades, the news had brought no hope. Yet just think! Tolya was living nearby, near Kiev.

The next day, Anatoliy Dekhnich's cousin Zh. Bubnova and her husband traveled to the Shevchenko kolkhoz. And the day after that Anatoliy Nikolayevich, his wife Margarita Ivanovna, and their son Kolya were embracing 80-year-old Nikolay Savelyevich Dekhnich, who had long since lost hope of finding his son.

In these extreme conditions grief was side by side with joy, valor with cowardice, self-sacrifice with baseness. The revealing nature of the situation and the way different people handled it demanded a new approach, a new level of intensity in the work of the party committees. Kiev party obkom is even now working under extreme pressure. At that time, the doors never closed, by day or night. Since that April day Grigoriy Ivanovich Revenko [first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom], the other secretaries, and the raykom, have not had a single day off. That is understandable. An emergency gives you no rest. But if it was only the emergency... They had to expel from the party the cowards and deserters, like V. Faustov, chief of the Pripyat branch of the Kiev Hidroproyekt Scientific Research Institute, who left his collective in total ignorance and, stuffing his Zhiguli with junk, zoomed off into the distance with his family.

Generous state aid arrived in the regions where the evacuees were concentrated. Goods in high demand came in, and are still coming in, in a steady stream. And that is as it should be. That has always been the case in our society: Where there is trouble, the whole country hurries to help.

A money order for R20. Signed: "Student in the ninth grade, in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy." A letter: "Please send a family of three or four to Sochi. No charge. The Obukhov family." A telegram: "The Otchizna Kolkhoz in Poltava Oblast is prepared to accept families of evacuees. We can offer a house. We will provide a cow free of charge. Reply by telegram, we will send a bus." A request: "...I know that a control panel operator died at the AES. I have been working as a control panel operator for 8 years. I wish to take the place of my comrade who died. I am 40. My children are grown up. I have never looked for glory or money. I know it is still dangerous in Chernobyl, but many people are working there. I want to help somehow. Don't say no. Yevgeniya Ivanovna Yeliseyeva, Avtokraz, Kremenchug."

Where Is Your Conscience?..

But it seems that things can also be otherwise. R. Yashchuk, rayon potrebsoyuz inspector in Borodyanka, was detained in possession of some suits destined for evacuated children at the Energetik pioneer camp. G. Danilenko, cashier at the Nebrat consumer services combine, helped herself to a pullover, as well as a blouse for herself, while clothing was being issued free to the evacuees. Where is their conscience? How can they look people in the eyes? Investigations revealed that these questions did not worry the thieves. If you get the opportunity, why not make a profit? It has become a habit. That is the terrible thing. P. Skub, director of a retail trade enterprise in Borodyanka, offered goods intended for evacuees to people who could do him a favor. And he was not the only one... The militia and prosecutor's office organs have uncovered a whole series of cases where food products allocated from state stocks for high-calorie diets for the victims were stockpiled in the storerooms or even at home, for people's own use, for their acquaintances, and for speculation. Thus V. Yevtushenko, chief of the rayon center's No. 1 food store, concealed 513 kg of cheese and 15 kg of sausages. Some 2 tons of sausages which were concealed "just in case" became unusable.

Skub, Yevtushenko, and their ilk got what they deserved.

"And Labor Without End..."

But goodness prevails. Good people welcomed the evacuees, were kind to them, helped them to cope with their grief and confusion, and shares what they could. All these months the people of Pripyat, Chernobyl, and the rest of the 30-km zone have not one short of anything.

Even then, back in the spring, I remember that potatoes were brought into the yards -- "Plant gardens, you people." But they did not understand why. In a couple of days or a week, they would thank their hosts and disperse to their own apartments. At that time, it was indeed thought that that would happen. But it turned out to be difficult. What had at first looked like not such a very great volume of emergency work turned out to take tremendous efforts. People from all over the country are now working at the Chernobyl AES, but all the same there are not enough hours in the day or night and not enough hands. The evil force of atomic power is still keeping the specialists "within limits" and allowing people to work only within the strict limits of safe time allowed to a living being.

When you walk along the street you can read strange columns of figures chalked on the gates and entrances to the empty farmsteads by servicemen under the command of Senior lieutenants D. Stoyan and A. Voronin. These hieroglyphics tell us what level of radiation remains where, after the special treatment. These inscriptions are similar in meaning to the unforgettable "Checked. No mines." What lies behind them is personal responsibility and labor without end, or so it seems. Every yard must be cleared and dug out. The well has to be tested and sealed, the roof and walls have to be washed once, twice, three times...

Hard work lies ahead. It became clear that the evacuees will have to spend the winter elsewhere. It was then decided to build for them in Kiev Oblast more than 7,000 houses, or rather, farmsteads with all the farmyard buildings, and 200 other projects: stores, kindergartens, bathhouses, outpatient clinics, schools. Amenities are to be provided in 52 settlements in one-half or one-third of the standard time. Craftsmen from all over the Ukraine have converged on these areas with their tools and equipment, just as their forefathers used to do under the ancient custom for a great "bee."

Leonard Lvovich Nikiforov, general director of the Kiev S.P. Korolev Production Association, began the week with a working conference at the construction site. The leaders of the aviation association, Arsenal, and other enterprises are doing the same. In all, 60 Kiev organizations have sent nearly 4,000 craftsmen to build housing for the victims.

A street called Kiev Street has sprung up in Nebrat. Construction workers from Bukovina have handed over 100 fine houses in Plakhtyanka to the new inhabitants.

"We handed over our farmsteads 35 days ahead of schedule," I. Pushkar, chief engineer of a Chernovitsy Oblast construction detachment, says. "Everyone tried very hard to ensure that the warmth of our hearts warmed the new inhabitants and the beauty of our work gladdened them."

We open the door onto the veranda of a light, spacious house still smelling of wood and paint. How cozy! And how lovingly it was all done. Bright, sunny walls, beds with sets of linen, crockery in the kitchen, furniture, gas cylinders. In all, 290 houses in Lekhnovka village and 240 more in Rudnitskoye are being built by Donetsk. The metallurgists of Nikopol, Marganets, and Dneprodzerzhinsk are building about 100.

Now A. Korniyenko, first secretary of Ternopol party obkom, hands over the big symbolic key to 150 houses to G. Revenko, first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, on the new square in the new settlement which has been named "Ternopol'skiy" in honor of the builders. The key, and the right to hand it over to those who courageously endured their trouble and are working in the new place, raising their children, and trying in whatever way they can to show their gratitude to people for their participation and to the state for its great help. "The guys from Omsk touched us very deeply. They came such a long way to help us," the young worker V. Rudchenko says. "Look what a house they hammered out of us, built of brick, it will stand for a century. Three rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, a veranda -- it's beautiful. They are students, but they work like real construction workers."

Here in Fedorovka, in Vyshgorodskiy Rayon, 70 farmsteads are springing up, well as a cookshop, two stores, a bathhouse, and a medical center. Students from Nikolayev, Kazan, and Omsk are building them.

Never before has a whole settlement held its housewarming at the same time. The people from Dnepropetrovsk have handed over 150 keys to the new owners in Yareshti, and a whole complex, a model of comfort, has grown up in Lukashi. All this in less than 2 months. Every day the people from Dnepropetrovsk received from home and unloaded 200 truck trains of construction materials, equipment, and structures. Every day they handed over hundreds of square meters of housing. This model of high-speed construction was marked by a commemorative Red Banner of the Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, the oblispolk, the trade unions council, and the Komsomol. The Dnepropetrovsk people transferred their money prize plus R5,000 to Account No. 904 [special bank account for aid to Chernobyl victims]

"Chernobyl's suffering is our suffering" -- the people of Chernigov worked from dawn to dusk with this thought in mind. In months they assimilated R10 million on the construction site. The evacuated workers' families received 240 keys in the new village of Chernigovskoye.

"Things Are Easier Now. Thank You!"

Girls in national costume, bearing aloft the plaques with the names of the new streets created by the people of Sumi, led the new residents to 200 new houses in Paskovshchina. You could organize sightseeing excursions to Borovka and Zabuyany, where the Transcarpathians and the people of Lvov have built: not houses, but sheer gems of architecture which delight the eye with their originality and comfort. Mariya Ignatyevna Dmitrenko, mistress of one of the houses in Ternopolskiy, says:

"We were met by pretty girls carrying bread and salt. They took us into the house. It's a proper palace. In a prominent place there was a letter of greetings to the family. My husband and my sons Ivan and Valeriy are all tractor drivers, real strong men, but even they were brushing away the tears. There are hens strutting about in the yard, potatoes and cabbages in the cellar, flour and groats in the pantry. It's like going home. We have a big family: eight children. The younger daughters are still at school, the eldest sons are earning their own living, one in Urengoy and one in Sumi. It was worrying. How could we live? Things are easier now. We thank the people, and we are deeply grateful to the government. Where else could it happen?" Where indeed? Chernobyl cut people to the quick. That is only natural. But what state could have sent tens of thousands of construction workers, materials, funds, and transport in a matter of months to help the evacuees?! Forty construction detachments appeared here, following the call of their hearts, from Uzbekistan, the RSFSR, the Tajik and Lithuanian republics, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia...Some 3,000 farmstead-type cottages are already finished and inhabited. Morning in the new villages begins with loud cockcrows. Turtledoves are settling in the roofs of the new houses. There will be storks too. The land will blossom and children will be born. Not without reason did they build and hand over the keys "for luck."

ARTICLE DESCRIBES DRUG ADDICTION IN KUYBYSHEV

PM171239 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 p 6

[N. Senchev article under "Reporter Goes Out With an Operations Group" rubric: "On the Poppy Trails"]

[Text] Kuybyshev Oblast -- They were caught on the highway leading from the settlement of Koshka to Kuybyshev. [paragraph continues]

A sack of poppies was discovered in the Zhiguli's trunk and a sawn-off small-caliber rifle under the driver's seat. Thus ended the 1,000-km journey of the Muniny brothers, residents of Alma-ata... What was it that brought them from far-off Kazakhstan to the banks of the Volga? The answer to that question is in principle clear, and the details are already being cleared up by the investigative organs.

The Muniny brothers did not plan their route from a tourist road map. They carefully drew in on a map of their own the tracks and pathways leading to the plantations of poppies which are cultivated to meet the health requirements of Kuybyshev Oblast. The "hunters" were certain that they would avoid all the observation posts. But they didn't.

...I was heading toward Sergiyevskiy Rayon's "Sergiyevskiy" Sovkhoz one Saturday evening in August in the company of an operations group headed by Yu. Dyachenko, chief of the Kuybyshev Internal Affairs Administration Anti-drugs Section. I watched in amazement as night-sight devices, signal and illumination rocket flares, and other gear were packed into the vehicle. Weapons were carefully checked. Reading the question on my face, Dyachenko explained tersely and austere:

"An addict in need of drugs is capable of anything."

Later on, on the road, he told me how bloody crimes are sometimes committed over a codeine tablet, an ampoule of morphine, or hashish cigarettes.

The night, which was cold, with flashes of lightning illuminating the horizon, was, as usual, productive of arrests. Shortly before dawn, the following were caught actually in the field: I. Khramov, carpenter at Kuybyshev's Kirovskiy Rayon Food Trade Enterprise No 3 vegetable depot; G. Konovalov, electrician at the Oblast Potrebsoyuz Construction and Installation Administration; L. Bukina, cook at Kuybyshev's Kirovskiy public catering trust; and K. Milov, tile-layer at the "Kuybyshevremstroy" No 5 Installation and Construction Administration. I am giving the occupation of these people deliberately. Many poppy-hunters are in the employ of organizations in the service sphere, municipal services, and trade. there must be a reason for this.

"I have also thought about this," Yu. Dyachenko said. "It is difficult for a drug-addict to blend in, as we say, in a cohesive workers collective; he is immediately identified. Furthermore, he is made to take treatment. But those whom we have arrested were seemingly invisible, and yet everyone of them certainly suffered from addiction to drugs. Consequently, they go absent for many days or simply sit around doing nothing when they are at work. But a blind eye is turned to absenteeism there. How else can such people escape notice? Just look at Lykov, for example. A living textbook for a drugs specialist. Even an inexperienced eye can see that the man is not himself.

Sergey Lykov, on reaching the field, immediately began feverishly swallowing the stupefying poppy stems. He left the field, dragging behind him an enormous sack full of poppy heads. He was intending to return to Kuybyshev that same night and brew a good amount of "koknar" [Uzbek word] -- an awful narcotic mash.

He now sat with a limp, indifferent look on his face between two militiamen, and, on being asked whether he had any previous convictions, answered smilingly, in an ingratiating tone: "Yes. For robbery..."

I must admit that as I left on that night trip with the militiamen I thought I would see a whole gallery of unexpected and different types of victims of drug addiction, but the unexpectedness was of a different kind. They all turn out to have the same face. That of twin freaks, masks from the same mold. Their gestures too are identical, as if some invisible puppeteer were smoothly pulling the strings. They exhibit both physical and moral degeneration.

The raid's result was joyless. And, as if to console himself, Yu. Dyachenko repeated himself yet again:

"The main thing is that, each time, the poppy-gatherers see that it is impossible to elude the law-enforcement agencies. You saw for yourself -- every track is cut off. That is, in the fields here. But I am not yet sure that they are so reliably guarded in other places." Dyachenko spoke with fervor and emotion. Someone else in his place, I thought, would not reveal his doubts but would speak more about his successes, since the protection of poppy plantations in Kuybyshev Oblast is well organized. A large detachment of operational workers and voluntary militia, provided with every technical means, has been set up there. Microlites and small aircraft are, for example, used for visual observation of the fields. Mounted patrols are in the fields day and night. Why, then, is Dyachenko worried? There are, it turned out, reasons for this.

There are poppy plantations in the neighboring oblast too. But protection there is poorly organized. Hearing about this, the "poppy-eaters" rush there. Thus one of the factors of prevention -- the inaccessibility of the drug -- is negated. And, after all, this greatly determines whether a person breaks this pernicious addiction.

"The lack of a comprehensive approach in combating drugs is what most worries us," Militia Colonel V. Zemskov, deputy chief of the oblast internal affairs administration, said. "The impact would be much greater if the legal measures were backed up by energetic action on the part of economic leaders and constant explanatory work."

The reproach made to economic managers is just. Yu. Gladyshev, director of the "Sergiyevskiy" Sovkhoz, showed me a tightly compressed, round mass of raw poppies. That is the form in which the crop is sent to the country's pharmaceutical factories. But on being asked whether any briquettes are stolen from the warehouse, Yuriy Aleksyevich spread his hands and sighed: "Who knows...Perhaps."

It most likely does occur. It was no coincidence that all the poppy-growing farms in the oblast had at that time decided to check what state the warehouses and storage depots containing the unrefined narcotic were in and how their departmental protection was being organized. This is in no way superfluous. Almost every day militia reports contain accounts of drug-addicts being arrested and quite frequently too of another madman being admitted to hospital in a state of unconsciousness. They are mostly adolescents, immature youngsters. Well, they have to get it from somewhere. They either steal it or buy it from people like the Muniny brothers. But the main question is why? Why do they do it?

With me was Militia Captain A. Vetokhin, who was talking with one of those arrested -- 19-year-old Nikolay Andreyev. It was a real talk rather than an interrogation. Otherwise it would be impossible to get down to the hidden springs impelling very young people to use drugs. Nikolay, with his transparent hands crossed over his knees, looked searchingly at the well-intentioned major and suddenly flabbergasted him with a question.

"But don't you know that poppies are good for your health?"

"And who told you that?"

"I came across it in a book. There's a novel called 'The River Ugryum.' It was written by Pushkin, I think. A hero in it drinks a broth made of poppies when he's ill. I tried it once..."

A fatal error or a story made up on the spur of the moment? If it is an error, then the youth lacks the most basic medical knowledge. Drugs mean illness, rapid deterioration, and a swift death. There are quite enough examples of tragic outcomes. There have been no small number of cases of poisoning recorded in Tolyatti, Syzran, and Kuybyshev.

"I am exasperated by the fact that many people underestimate the danger of drug-addiction," G. Tyutina, the oblast's chief drugs expert, said. "Recently doctors from our service tried to deliver some brief information to educational conferences held in the oblast center's Leninskiy and Oktyabrskiy Rayons in August. They were not allowed to speak on the pretext that there were more important problems and that the topic was not appropriate for a wide audience."

There are, of course, problems which are more important. But may we not one day suddenly realize the omission and say to ourselves reproachfully: Why have we left it so late, where were we looking, what did we overlook? That could happen. Until the poppy paths are overgrown.

REPORT DESCRIBES MOLDAVIAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

PM161658 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by Ye. Tishchenko and V. Sachkan under the "What Are Things Really Like?" rubric: "Tremor of Malice...."]

[Text] Moldavian SSR -- Vasilisa Kelesh, a pensioner from Kirov Kolkhoz in Moldavia's Chadyr-Lundskiy Rayon, had to take shelter after the earthquake in temporary summer accommodation. After completing all the work of restoring her damaged home the team of volunteer construction workers even helped her to transfer all her things into the repaired rooms.

Resourceful teams comprising volunteers skilled in carpentry, masonry, and other construction work began operating immediately after the earthquake in every village in the rayon. They first went to the homes of Great Patriotic War and labor veterans, kolkhoz pensioners, and large families. At the Kirov Kolkhoz, for example, village blacksmith S. Chernev and his wife and five children, who had been sheltered by neighbors after the tragic night, were allocated one of the new small houses that had been intended for specialists coming to work there. Another new house has been built, and it is now being readied for occupation.

But the volunteer kolkhoz teams are not just helping fellow-villagers. On the initiative of a collective of machine operators headed by S. Khasta, holder of the USSR State Prize, such groups have also been set up in the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhoses to provide aid to the stricken rayon center. Stepan Georgiyevich's team was the first to decide to send four of its comrades to help, thereby committing itself to meet demanding daily shift targets for harvesting sunflowers and corn with fewer people. [paragraph continues]

More than 200 machine operators, stockraisers, vegetable growers, horticulturalists have become temporary construction workers. The fulfillment of their norms in the fields have also been assumed by their work comrades, who have resolve to extend the daily labor stint by 2 hours.

...Chadyr-Lungskiy's No 2 Secondary School is now the work place of the Volunteers from Kirov Kolkhoz. Their work is going well thanks to the smooth delivery of construction materials, which have been fraternally shared among the rayon's farms and enterprises. Thus the pupils, who have been temporarily transferred to other schools, will be able to return to their class-room desks in the near future.

Damage has been caused to the rayon center's housing stock, which consists mainly of old buildings. And despite the fact that the village themselves suffered, they have already accepted homeless inhabitants from the rayon center. Some 50-60 dwellings were promptly prepared there. Many families have been accommodated in the homes of kolkhoz members and in pioneer camps, which the farms converted into temporary apartments in a matter of days.

The resettlement of inhabitants from the rayon center has not affected the work rhythm of Chadyr-Lunga's industrial enterprises. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have laid on transport for workers and their children attending school. And many preschool children from the rayon center are now attending rural kindergartens.

"Decent people do not rejoice at others' misfortune and even less do they gloat over others' grief. The public in many countries responded with understanding and sympathy to the news of the earthquake in Moldavia, which measured 7 on the Richter scale," I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers, said during a conversation with TASS correspondents. "However, there are absurd rumors circulating in the West that the Soviet authorities...had advance knowledge of the impending earth tremors but failed to adopt measures to avert their possible consequences. The absurdity and unsubstantiated nature of such 'conclusions' really beats all records set by the anti-Sovietists. Only people with a sick imagination are capable of supposing that a government aware of such a threat could do nothing or that army and militia units on Moldavian territory were put on alert as early as the evening of 30 August. Nothing of the kind occurred that evening. The services performed their normal duties everywhere. And the fact that servicemen and militiamen were the first to come to the aid of the victims merely illustrates their promptness in responding to such events.

"The next day, as is usual in our country, all the union republics came to our aid. We received timber from Verkhnekamsk, tents from Stavropol and Yaroslav, and steel and rolled metal from Donetsk.

"At the request of inhabitants a special account No. 700 was opened at all branches of the USSR Gosbank in Moldavia. The collectives who one after another contributed money include Goldyanskiy Rayon's 'Agrotrans' association, Faleshtskiy Rayon's 'Put Lenina' Kolkhoz, and Vulkaneshtskiy Rayon's 'Gigant' Kolkhoz.

"Hundreds of people are contributing savings to the fund. It is impossible to name them all. I will give just a few: A. Kozhokar, a pensioner from Kishinev; worker N. Ovcharenko and family from Belts; and T. Kodryanu from the village of Bayush, a worker at the Rayon Potreboysuz, who, having obtained the key to a new flat just prior to the earthquake, handed it over to be used as a food store."

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

The republic's labor collectives are now working unpaid to restore the affected production and social facilities.

Foreknowledge Denied by Official

LD121502 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Kishinev September 12 TASS -- Correspondent Igor Tronin writes

Decent people do not rejoice at another person's misfortune. The public in many countries responded with understanding and compassion to news about the force seven earthquake in Moldavia. Yet the West is not above broadcasting absurd rumours alleging that the Soviet authorities had advance information about the impending quake but failed to take measures to avert its possible consequences.

"The silliness and unsupportability of such "conclusions" by the anti-Sovietists border on the fantastic", stated Ivan Kalin, chairman of Moldavia's Council of Ministers and head of the government commission to liquidate the aftermaths of the earthquake.

"Damage to the sum of more than 500 million Roubles was inflicted to the small and densely populated republic by the sudden earthquake that happened at night. More than 55,000 houses, hundreds of schools, kindergartens, medical, trade and service establishments, were seriously damaged. More than 12,500 people were made homeless. Incidentally, their resettlement was started on the very first day after the disaster. Two people perished and 45 had to be hospitalised. More than 500 people were injured. Full official data on what had happened were published in the Moldavian press, broadcast on radio and television", Ivan Kalin stressed.

"As to the invention circulated in the west that 'Army and militia units in Moldavia were put on alert already in the evening of August 30', it is totally untrue", the Moldavian head of government went on. "They were engaged in their usual activities while the fact that troops and militiamen were the first to come to the population's assistance only testifies to the promptness with which they react to such happenings".

The absurdity of the allegations by the Western "radio voices" is pointed out by seismologists. One of them, Director of the Institute of Geophysics and Geology of the Moldavian Academy of Sciences, Anatoliy Drumi [name and title as received], told the TASS correspondent

"We can single out seismically dangerous zones and offer a forecast of strong earthquakes in the coming years. At best, and by far not always, we can make a forecast spanning several months. But science is not yet able to name the day and hour of earth tremors. So in practical terms all the strong underground storms in the world happen suddenly.

"Science has as yet far from complete information on the geological-chemical and geophysical processes causing the movement of mountain masses and earthquakes as their consequences", Anatoliy Drumi went on. "For example, the source of the present earthquake was at a depth of about 150 kilometres while instrumental readings have been calculated to a maximum depth of 12 kilometres. This depth has been attained by the world's deepest well sunk in the Soviet Union's Kola Peninsula".

"A powerful rupture of rocks happened on the night of August 30-31 in the source zone in Romania. The seismic waves needed 38 seconds to cover the 220 kilometres from the epicentre to Kishinev. Its residents felt the first tremors at 01 hours 29 minutes 13 seconds Moscow time, while according to Bucharest time, which differs from Moscow time by one hour, the earthquake occurred at zero hours 28 minutes 35 seconds. It is precisely this difference of one hour that the unscrupulous authors employed by the 'radio voices' used in the hope that their listeners would not be attentive enough", Anatoliy Drumi said in conclusion.

PRAVDA OUTLINES CONTENTS OF NEW-LOOK KOMMUNIST

PM151243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "New Political Thinking in Action"]

[Text] "New Political Thinking in Action" -- that is the title of the editorial in the 13th issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST, which has now been published. It is devoted to an in-depth examination of the political and theoretical provisions and conclusions on the problems of war and peace in the nuclear-space age contained in the 18 August 1986 Statement on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests.

The section "Strategy of Acceleration: Theory and Practice" contains an article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Kirichenko entitled "The Restructuring of the Management System and Centralized Planning," which takes up the urgent problems of the radical reform of the mechanism of socialist management now begun, and the wide use of economic levers and incentives in present-day conditions. An article by P. Belyanin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, continues the discussion in the journal of the question of the content and directions of the powerful qualitative leap forward in sectors of the country's machine-building complex -- something unparalleled in world practice.

The new rubric "Discussion and Debate" contains polemical notes by Doctor of Economic Sciences O. Latsis on some topical aspects of socialist political economy. The journal publishes an editorial postscript on the results of KOMMUNIST's roundtable discussion at the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant in which readers' attention is drawn to universal problems of socioeconomic development and the improvement of party work, which were highlighted during the exchange of opinions.

In the section "Thinking and Working in the New Way," V. Kalashnikov, first secretary of Volgograd CPSU Obkom, describes the oblast party organization's experience of expanding publicity in work and increasing working people's level of political information. As usual, the regular rubric "In My Opinion..." contains readers' suggestions on various questions of social life.

An article by Academician T. Zaslavskaya deals with areas of the further strengthening of socialist justice in the socioeconomic sphere. With this publication the journal opens a debate on the little-studied and controversial problems of the effective use of Soviet society's social resources, the formation and distribution of earned incomes and social consumption funds, and the improvement of price formation.

Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Auzan, writing in this issue, makes what is one of the first attempts at a political-economic interpretation of the Leninist principles of socialist self-management and their implementation at all levels of plan management.

The section "The Modern World: Trends and Contradictions" publishes an interview with Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee, entitled "In the Struggle for Peace, National Liberation, and Socialism. The article by A. Vasilyev, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute, entitled "Critical Economic Situation in Africa: Who Is to Blame?" is dedicated to the results of the 13th UN General Assembly session's discussion of the situation on the continent. New forms of the exploitation of working people in developed capitalist countries are examined by Candidate of Economic Sciences F. Goryunov.

The issue contains journalist D. Kazutin's thoughts on the book about the actions and plans of the Severskiy pipe plant's collective and other materials.

UKRAINE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON LABOR PROTECTION

AU080600 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Ensuring Labor Protection and Safety Technique"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the issue of ensuring labor protection and safety in that republic's national economy. The adopted decision notes that, in the 11th 5-Year Period, the number of injuries was substantially reduced and the working people's occupation-related diseases were abated. This trend has also been continuing in the current year.

At the same time, some Ukrainian ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms still have failed to restructure their activity in conformity with the present requirements for creating healthy and safe working conditions at each workplace. Many associations, enterprises, and organizations lack a clear-cut work system to eliminate causes and conditions bringing about accidents and mishaps and permit infringements of safety regulations; the measures taken by them are vague and formal and there is no control over their application.

The Ukrainian State Committee for Supervision and Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, and other state supervision organs make insufficient use of the rights accorded to them and do not ensure the maximum possible supervision over the observance of requirements for work safety in national economic branches under their control.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers called attention to the infringements of labor protection and safety regulations at the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of Grain Products. However, Comrade I.I. Shmatolyan, minister, has not drawn the necessary conclusions from this fact and has failed to ensure a radical improvement in the branch. At a number of enterprises under this ministry, the number of injuries among persons in a state of alcoholic intoxication and among workers not familiarized with safe working methods has recently increased. The ministry has reconciled itself to the practice of individual enterprises to conceal injuries.

Comrade I.I. Shmatolyan, Ukrainian minister of grain products, has been strictly reprimanded for failure to implement the decisions of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers on radical improvements in labor protection and safety techniques in the system of the ministry and for lack of criticism in assessing the situation in the branch.

The attention of Comrade V.F. Sklyarov, minister of power and electrification; Comrade N.M. Gavrilenko, minister of geology; Comrade Yu.A. Bondar, minister of local industry; Comrade V.D. Ploshchenko, minister of housing and municipal services; and Comrade G.Ye. Lesnitskiy, chief of the Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, has been called to the shortcomings which exist in creating healthy and safe working conditions, in preventing accidents and mishaps in production.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers has requested Ukrainian ministries, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms jointly with trade union organs to take into account the certification of workplaces which has been carried out, to profoundly analyze without delay the causes of injuries in production, to work out and to take additional concrete measures to ensure working safety, to more widely spread the experience of Kherson, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Vinnitsa Oblasts in training and certifying leaders of oblast organizations, associations, and large enterprises in labor protection and safety techniques.

Ukrainian ministries and departments have been requested to increase the role and responsibility of leaders of associations, enterprises, organizations, sovkhoses and kolkhoses, shop and sector chiefs, and foremen for creating safe working conditions at each workplace and to see to it that educational work is systematically carried out in labor collectives and that the working foremen and sector and shop chiefs, the conditions of safety equipment is to be taken into account in the subunits entrusted to them.

The Ukrainian State Committee for Supervision and Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, as well as the ministries of internal affairs and of health have been requested to tighten supervision over the observance of labor protection regulations and rules in ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, and organizations and to increase the responsibility of economic leaders for creating healthy and safe working conditions; and the Ukrainian State Committee for Labor has been requested to ensure systematic control over the complex of measures taken by Ukrainian ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and public organizations to prevent direct injuries.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KIEV PARTY MEETING

LD170853 Kiev in English to North America 2330 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The meeting of the Communist Party leaders and economy managers of the Ukraine has been held in Kiev. Discussed there were measures to speed up autumn harvesting and ensure that agricultural farms get everything ready for the winter season. The speakers gave critical assessment of the situation and pointed out that there is a wide range of possibilities to step up agricultural production and provide storage facilities, especially for grain, the facilities which, at the moment, are not used to their full capacity. They said that a number of collective farms were slack on the harvesting and some did not take all the necessary measures to cut out on waste. Attention was focused on revving meat production and a series of measures meted out to run the agricultural complex in autumn and winter. Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

UZBEK PARTY NOTES AGRO-INDUSTRIAL 'DEFICIENCIES'

NC170904 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Summary from poor reception] "In its regular meeting today, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed the question of serious deficiencies in the republic's agricultural production sector. The meeting stressed that the oblast party committees, the people's deputies soviet executive committees, and the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, including the organs affiliated to it, have not taken the agricultural and economic measures required to remove backwardness in the agricultural sector and help the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial factories toward a successful and timely completion of their preparations for the winter season."

There is negligence, a lack of interest in the fulfillment of tasks, and an absence of criticism of the work carried out in the fields. The guidance given in connection with the procurement of grain is unsatisfactory. Meanwhile, the necessary steps have not been taken to procure vegetables and transport them to local and all-union markets. Serious deficiencies also exist in the area of fodder production. Many oblasts and rayons do not have a program for dealing satisfactorily with this matter.

"This is having a negative effect on efforts to improve livestock breeding. The speed of milk and meat procurement is unsatisfactory. [passage indistinct] Cultural, consumer, trade, and medical services provided for livestock breeders are inadequate.

"The meeting noted that the cotton harvest in the republic is proceeding too slowly. Targets are not being met fast enough. Machinery and (?inadequate) roads have not been repaired in time for the harvest. The situation concerning the supply to the establishments concerned of spare parts and other equipment for repairing machinery has not been fully resolved. "The decision adopted by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on this subject pointed out that the fulfillment of requirements for the autumn season and the successful preparation of the agro-industrial factories for the winter are the most important tasks in agriculture. The chief aim of the organizational and political work carried out by the party committees and their organs, the trade unions, and the Komsomol organs is to see that these tasks are properly performed. The meeting decided on measures to ensure that leading officials and experts employed in the various establishments fulfill their obligations by rectifying existing deficiencies and [words indistinct]. The attention of the party committees, work collectives, and employees of the agro-industrial complex should be focused on the need to complete the cotton harvest speedily. Wastage should be avoided."

All residents of kolkhozes and sovkhozes who are capable of working should be mobilized for the harvest, and cotton harvesting machines and transport vehicles should be readied. Arrangements should be made for the winners of the socialist competition to receive awards.

"The republic's ministries and administration departments were assigned the task of drawing up proposals for increasing the scope of the services provided for workers employed in state establishments and firms. They were asked to modernize the service available to the peasants. Meanwhile, those attending the meeting also examined the question of supplying the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial factories with fuel, electricity, and other material resources to enable them to operate normally during the winter.

"The meeting also discussed the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee's efforts to upgrade the role of the primary party organizations in encouraging the work collectives in sovkhozes where there is a water shortage to make successful use of existing production resources. The decision adopted on the matter noted that the oblast party committee had begun to hold frequent discussions in its plenums and bureau meetings on the question of upgrading the vanguard role of the Communists and strengthening discipline and responsibility. Seminars and conferences are being held on [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, an effort is being made to hear rayon party committee reports on the guidance given to the primary party organizations. All this is contributing positively toward an increase in the activity of the communists and the mobilization of the rural workers in order to achieve the aims of the state plans.

"Nevertheless, the meeting stressed that methods and forms applied by the oblast party committee in its work concerning the question of guidance to the primary party organizations lack the effective changes demanded by the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum. The oblast party committee has not (?heeded the CPSU demands) in its work aimed at mobilizing the Communists and all rural workers to improve production in establishments where there is a water shortage. The [words indistinct] kolkhozes in Dzhizak have failed to meet the quotas in the procurement of [word indistinct] and vegetables and in the sale of these products to the state."

The situation in livestock breeding has not improved. The measures taken by the party committee for increasing production in arid regions are not followed up in practice. Leading officials and experts in the various establishments are not doing enough to see that agricultural production targets are met. Social factors have not been sufficiently taken into consideration. The level of material and consumer services available to livestock breeders is unsatisfactory.

"In view of the fact that the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee's work does not fully comply with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has instructed it to take effective measures to remedy its existing deficiencies. The committee should heed the decisions adopted by the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum and revise the methods it applies in its political guidance. It should also direct its organizational work toward mobilizing Communists and all workers to successfully utilize production resources and to improve the productivity of irrigated land. [passage indistinct]

"The bureau also discussed other matters concerning the question of party guidance on efforts to speed up the republic's economic and social development. Various decisions were made on the subjects discussed."

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19 September 1986

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FURTHER ON NUCLEAR-SPACE WEAPONS TALKS

Chernyshev Contrasts Stances

LD181642 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 18 Sep 86

[TASS military affairs observer Vladimir Chernyshev: "Assumed Optimism and Dangerous Policy"]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep TASS -- The White House statement devoted to the start of the sixth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva draws one's attention to the deliberate bias in stating the U.S. position, the prevalence of cheerful tones, and the complete disregard for the true state of affairs. According to the statement, Washington is allegedly full of resolution to reach agreements which will lead to reductions in nuclear arsenals. Washington has allegedly already demonstrated at Geneva that it is doing everything to effect reductions, and the U.S. position provides foundation for reaching an agreement.

Everything is being put upside down. In the first place, is there any foundation for the claims that the U.S. Administration wants any agreements? Are they needed by one who conducts a feverish nuclear arms race? The United States is implementing the "star wars" program, including the development [razrabotka] of its nuclear components; is conducting nuclear explosions and tests of antisatellite weapons; is creating [sozdayut] "third generation"-nuclear weapons; has started deploying [razvertyvaniye] new MX IBMs; is arming itself with nuclear-missile submarines one after the other; and is equipping strategic bombers, surface ships, and submarines with cruise missiles. Such measures can hardly testify to a wish to limit and reduce nuclear armaments.

Second, can someone who hitherto has obviously been happy to mark time have the right to voice optimism regarding the state of affairs at the talks and his own position? Also, a complete absence of desire to seek new approaches, making it possible to clear the obstacles on the road to mutually acceptable agreements, has been characteristic of Washington. The White House statement is completely silent on the question of nonmilitarization of space. No wonder. For the representatives of the U.S. Administration are continually stressing that the SDI program cannot serve as the subject of talks, and the United States intends to deploy a space ABM system. The proposals concerning strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons are aimed at one-sided military advantages for the United States, and are not calculated to be acceptable to the other side. Thus, at the talks themselves, Washington adheres to a patently deadlock situation.

Third, Washington distorts the position of the Soviet Union, or at best keeps silent about the fact that the USSR has a serious and responsible attitude to the talks, and words its proposals concretely, in businesslike fashion, taking into account the interests of the other side. The Soviet Union has taken quite a few steps in order to bring the positions closer on a broad spectrum of problems. For instance, at the fifth round it made a proposal to the United States to reach agreement on partial, interim measures which might be accepted right now. He who distorts or keeps silent about the constructive position of his talks partner obviously calculates to place the blame for the results of his own destructive policy onto the USSR.

In the nuclear-space age, time for making responsible decisions is fast running out. The USSR delegation is in Geneva with instructions to continue the search for ways leading to a quick mutually-acceptable unraveling of the questions preventing progress. It is to be hoped that Washington will at last respond in worthy fashion and will give a businesslike and constructive reply to the Soviet initiatives.

Zholkver Sees No Progress

LD190448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons resumed in Geneva today. I ask our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver to tell us about the situation there.

[Zholkver] The current round of the talks in Geneva is the sixth since their start in March of last year. Unfortunately, one must state that the matter has not moved an inch toward an agreement on arms reduction thus far.

Why? Fairly specific and constructive proposals by our country have been lying on the negotiating table for a long time in Geneva. They concern a complete ban on strike space weapons, a reduction by half of the Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons, and the liquidation of both U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. But what has the United States been concerned with all this time? With conducting one nuclear test after another, the majority of which are connected, as the U.S. military themselves admit, with the development [razrabotka] of space weapons, with producing new intercontinental MX missiles, which -- even circumventing the decision by the U.S. Congress -- are already being put on combat alert duty, and with placing new Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe even above the number announced beforehand. Where can one find time to think about developing a disarmament agreement when, as we can see, the arms race is in full swing!

However, the threat looming over mankind is too great to tolerate. And the Soviet Union is making every effort to move the talks in Geneva from the standstill. Halting nuclear tests would have enormous importance in creating favorable conditions for developing mutually acceptable accords. As you know, our country has once again, for the fourth time, extended the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts. If one could reach agreement with the United States to make the moratorium a bilateral one, this would not only strengthen mutual trust but also would prompt the solution of other questions, all the more so as our delegation in Geneva is far from taking an all-or-nothing stand and has submitted compromise proposals more than once.

It was officially announced in the White House yesterday that the U.S. delegation in Geneva will also submit some new proposals this time. Well, better late than never. Suspensions only arise from the fact that Western news agencies, while reporting about this, note that Washington is seeking not so much to reach an agreement in Geneva as to recover, as they put it, from the propagandist defeat in the fight against the Soviet moratorium. Time will tell, as the saying goes. As for the Soviet Union, the staunch struggle for curbing the arms race is not propaganda for us but a strategic line mapped out by the 27th party congress and again reiterated by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in the course of his current trip to Kuban.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Daniloff Case as Diversion

LD181446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" presented by Oleg Blinov]

[Excerpt] The sixth round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons opens today in Geneva. Our country's position is precise and clear. It is based on foreign policy directives as elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress, on the program set out by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January on the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century in conditions when the arms race in space would be reliably averted. Unfortunately, on the U.S. side a readiness to move toward real accords is still not observable. On the contrary, Washington uses minor or fabricated problems to evade a solution to the very important issues of the present day. Thus, for example, across the ocean now emphasis is being placed on the incident of the detention in Moscow of the American correspondent, Daniloff, who was caught spying. Such a position is not in keeping with the demands of the world public. In the United States itself a campaign is growing, whose participants are urging the U.S. Government to follow the example of the USSR and stop nuclear tests. [passage omitted]

Soviet on Reagan Cut Offer

AU181408 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Geneva, Sept 18 (AFP) — U.S.-Soviet arms talks made little headway Thursday as the first session of the sixth round of Nuclear and Space Talks (NST) here ended after two hours, and a bilateral conference of experts was wound up for two months. At the NST negotiations neither side would comment after the inaugural session of the sixth round of talks.

The deputy head of the Soviet delegation, Aleksey Obukhov, said before the meeting he had not received official confirmation of President Reagan's widely-reported offer to ask for only a 30 per cent cut on strategic nuclear arms on both sides, instead of the 50 per cent he had originally asked for. The concession was termed "conciliatory" by White House staff when it was announced on Wednesday, but Mr. Obukhov said Thursday: "We don't yet know the American proposals. If introduced, they will be evaluated on their merits." He said the Soviet Union was more interested in a commitment from Washington to abide by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty for 15 to 20 years than concessions on strategic nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administration, keen on developing the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI or Star Wars) shield in space, which would be an anti-ballistic missile system, wants to be rid of the ABM Treaty within seven years at most. [passage omitted]

Talks End, U.S. To Continue Tests

LD190132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the problem of halting the arms race has ended in Geneva. Broad discussions were carried out and a detailed exchange of views was held.

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Petrosyants, the head of the USSR delegation and the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, noted that the U.S. side as before follows the line of continuing the tests. The delegations intend to meet in Geneva again this November.

TASS Correction: 'Divergences' Item

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1320 GMT on 18 September transmits a service message 'killing' the item published in the 18 September USSR Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page AA 1 under the subhead "Talks End; 'Divergences' Noted." The TASS service message provides a new version of the item in which the following change is made:

Paragraph one, lines two and three read: ...Soviet-U.S. talks on the problem of nuclear arms tests halting has ended here. (changing description of topic discussed)

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. CLAIMS AT CBW CONFERENCE

PM171522 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts article: "Why a Lie Is Being Resurrected"]

[Text] An unusual exhibition is currently on show in Washington. Fakes of pictures by famous artists are on display. It is a pity, however, that the organizers of this exhibition have confined themselves to fakes in the sphere of art. After all, plenty of fakes are fabricated in the United States in other spheres. Take international affairs. The falsifications fabricated by the CIA, the Pentagon, and the State Department could fill a museum. Among them a special place could be claimed by the numerous insinuations about "Soviet yellow rain."

This malicious lie has surfaced, once again, in the speech of the U.S. representative at the second conference being held in Geneva to examine the operation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction.

Why was it necessary to resurrect this old calumny? All it is an unconcealed attempt to shift the blame. Under the auspices of the Pentagon, numerous laboratories and scientific centers have long been working in the United States, allegedly on developing methods to protect troops against bacteriological weapons. In effect, experiments with new types of morbid micro-organisms are conducted at these establishments. This year alone the Pentagon has allocated 4.3 million dollars for a special center for toxin research at Jefferson University. At the same time a laboratory is being set up at the Army proving ground at Dugway.

Furthermore, there are numerous indications that the United States has already used "silent death" in its subversive operations against sovereign states. The epidemic of "dengue" fever which affected thousands of Cubans in 1981 was the result of a subversive U.S. operation. This was proved by much scientific data and the testimony of the mercenaries who carried out this crime. E. Arocena, one of the ringleaders of the Omega-7 counterrevolutionary organization, while on trial in New York for murder, told of participating in this sinister operation. During the same year, 1981, (Nlin), a U.S. biologist, was expelled from Pakistan in connection with a scandal which broke over sinister experiments with virus-infected mosquitoes that he had conducted in that country.

At present research in preparation for bacteriological warfare has entered a new stage in the United States. Feith, a ranking Pentagon official, stated this quite plainly while speaking in Congress. "It is now absolutely clear," he trumpeted, "that bacteriological weapons manufactured with recourse to the latest technology could acquire extraordinarily great military importance. We have changed our view about the military usefulness of bacteriological weapons. Bacteriological weapons could become truly great."

If this is true, Washington should spare no effort to reinforce the convention banning the production and stockpiling of bacteriological weapons. However, far from it! On the eve of the conference articles have appeared in the U.S. press in which unnamed U.S. representatives claimed that the convention is "useless." According to THE WASHINGTON TIMES one of them even declared that it is "impossible to ensure effective verification of the observance of this convention."

And to corroborate this the old lie about "yellow rain" was dragged out again. The logic is highly characteristic of Washington's thinking: "If we cannot prove that Russian toxin weapons are being used in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, it means that the convention is ineffective."

Of late the United States has resorted to similar tricks more than once. So, for instance, to begin with there was talk about the SALT II treaty being "flawed," then far-fetched accusations were made claiming that the USSR was violating the treaty. But soon it became clear that Washington itself had decided to violate the treaty. Judging by appearances, the efforts to undermine the convention banning bacteriological weapons pursue the same aim.

And it is highly illustrative that Washington is trying to discredit a document which would essentially ban a whole class of highly dangerous mass annihilation weapons, a document which could serve as an example of the successful solution of complex problems in the sphere of security.

Addressing the conference, the Soviet representative noted that the USSR has no bacteriological weapons at all. Our country adheres strictly to all the articles of the convention and seeks to strengthen it. As for the spurious report about Soviet "yellow rain," (J. Lenard), head of the U.S. delegation to the talks which led to the conclusion of the convention, expressed himself pertinently on the subject. He described U.S. conduct in this respect as disgraceful. "It is our duty as parties to the convention," he emphasized, "not to raise accusations that cannot be proved." It is high time for Washington to heed this kind of sober view.

Korzhev Describes Debate

LDS182116 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva September 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The general debate has ended here at the current conference to review the implementation of the Convention on the Ban on Bacteriological (Biological Weapons).

During the debate almost all the participants pointed out the great importance of the convention and said that it was essential to treat carefully the first measure of real disarmament and to contribute to consolidating the convention and to effective implementation of all its provisions.

The participants in the debate in the same way unanimously spoke out in favour of imposing a ban on chemical weapons as soon as possible.

However, one is getting the impression that such a positive attitude of mind at the conference is not to the liking of individual delegations and, first of all, that of the United States.

At the very beginning of the work, Donald Lowitz, the leader of the U.S. delegation, stated his "concern" with regard to the observance of the convention. He did not give any facts or proofs which would justify the "concern" -- for the simple reason that such do not exist.

Nevertheless, subsequently, U.S. representatives and some of their closest allies went further along the lines of far-fetched accusations levelled at the Soviet Union for alleged violations of the main clauses of the convention.

The delegation of the USSR categorically rejected the accusations that are an invention from beginning to end and pursue the aim of aggravating the situation at the conference and at using it to fan up anti-Soviet propaganda.

The Soviet delegation again showed its readiness for a joint search for mutually acceptable solution and, with due regard for other delegations' wishes concerning the consolidation of the control machinery, submitted a proposal to work out and adopt an additional protocol to the convention. Such a protocol would envisage measures to invigorate the system of control.

Viktor Israelyan, the leader of the USSR delegation, voiced conviction that those who are really interested in raising the effectiveness of the convention, and not in spreading every kind of fables, would support the proposal.

Talks With UK Delegation

LD182124 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] London September 18 TASS -- Soviet-British consultations were held today in connection with the talks on elaborating a convention on banning and destroying stockpiles of chemical weapons

The Soviet delegation was headed by Yu. Nazarkin, head of a USSR Foreign Ministry department. The delegation met with Tim Renton, British minister of state, Foreign and Commonwealth office.

MINISTRY GIVES BRIEFING ON SHEVARDNADZE MEETING

PM181040 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 16 September. The USSR Foreign Ministry Information Department spokesman briefed journalists on the participation of E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet minister has a crowded schedule. Crucial [otvetsvennye] talks are to be held in Washington 19-20 September. Talks with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz on a wide range of questions which have become a tradition are also to be held there.

In New York E.A. Shevardnadze will meet with the heads of the socialist countries' delegations.

E.A. Shevardnadze's speech at the session is scheduled for Tuesday 23 September.

The Soviet minister's itinerary includes meetings and talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and statesmen and politicians of a number of countries.

Journalists were told about the proposal for a meeting in New York received from Israel. It is as yet difficult to say how this question will be resolved since a number of details remain to be clarified, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

E.A. Shevardnadze will visit Canada 30 September-3 October on an official visit at the invitation of the Canadian Government. An official visit by E.A. Shevardnadze to Mexico is planned.

An account was given of the main results of the recent official visit to the PRC of N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers -- the first visit to China at this level in more than 20 years. It was noted in particular that in the course of the talks the Chinese representatives said that CPV Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok contained a number of positive new elements which they welcomed.

In connection with questions pertaining to the "Daniloff case" it was emphasized that the Soviet side does not want this case to hamper Soviet-U.S. relations. In our view this case should be handled calmly and the situation should not be dramatized.

* On Attache's Murder

LD181353 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- the villainous killing of Colonel Gorenkov, Soviet acting military attache, in Islamabad is viewed in the USSR as a direct hostile move against our country. Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said here today.

Speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, he noted that the time, place and other circumstances of the killing of the Soviet diplomat show that it was thoroughly prepared and planned and cannot be seen as an act by a reckless lone killer. The information in our possession by the present time proves that the killer's hand was directed by forces who seek to complicate Soviet-Pakistani relations and also the process of a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Government holds that the entire brunt of the responsibility for the crime rests with the Pakistani authorities which failed to take measures to prevent it, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry stressed. There are thousands of armed Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistani territory, who are waging the undeclared war against neighbouring Afghanistan, a country which is friendly to the Soviet Union. The anti-Soviet campaign has long since been launched in Pakistan's mass media, hatred towards the USSR is being kindled. Officials also join this campaign from time to time.

The Soviet Government declares a strong protest to the Pakistani Government in connection with the killing of Colonel Gorenkov, and demands an immediate and thorough investigation into the circumstances of this crime, a strict punishment of all those involved in it, and adoption of effective measures to ensure security of Soviet citizens in Pakistan.

HOPES FOR 'POSITIVE' RESPONSE TO GATT REQUEST

LD181435 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ivanov writes:

The Soviet Union is one of the biggest trade powers. Foreign economic links are bound to play a major role of its own in implementing our national economic plans outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress for the 12th five-year period and up to the year 2000. The pattern of these links will also change towards noticeable industrialisation of Soviet exports. Exactly therefore our country is interested in consistent and regulated development of both our own foreign trade and world trade as a whole. Along with bilateral trade agreements, we are striving for attaining these aims on a multilateral basis. Hence our course of establishing closer relations with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

A step in this process was our application for the participation in a new round of trade negotiations under the GATT aegis which opened in Punta del Este (Uruguay) on September 15 this year. In the application it was said that the aims of the USSR's participation in the round are the striving to promote the expansion of international trade exchange, its trade with the GATT countries, the building up of confidence measures in world economic affairs. All that organically stems from our vision of the present-day world as an interdependent whole, from the concept of international economic security advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Certainly we do not shut our eyes to shortages of GATT's activities. That agreement was unable to efficiently oppose the wave of protectionism in the West in the 1970s-1980s. It does not always take into account the specific interests of the developing countries. Multilateral negotiations sometimes are reduced to a duel between USA, EEC and Japan.

But by now GATT is the biggest international trade agreement, accounts for 80 percent of world trade, and affiliating 92 countries. Therefore the Soviet Union deems it expedient to establish relations with GATT.

This will be largely promoted by the current restructuring of the management of the USSR's foreign economic relations which gives many Soviet ministries and enterprises a direct access to foreign markets. It does away with the notion that the trade system of the USSR and the GATT rules are allegedly incompatible.

It is not accidental therefore that the absolute majority of the GATT member countries favourably received the Soviet application. Participating in the round in Punta del Este our country will be able to acquire the necessary experience of participation in GATT, directly come into the circle of the parties to the agreement. The Soviet Union views its participation in the round not as limit but only as the first step in establishing relations with GATT that can in the future open the way to solution of the question of the USSR's full-fledged membership of GATT on agreed upon terms.

The hope in the Soviet Union is that GATT's decision on the Soviet application will be positive.

OPPOSITION TO INCLUDING AFGHANISTAN ON UN AGENDA

LD181504 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports

The putting of the so-called question of the "situation in Afghanistan" on the agenda of the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly has been qualified by representatives of the international community as an unseemly provocation against the United Nations, the desire to violate its charter and undermine prestige, to complicate to a still greater extent the situation around Afghanistan.

Discussion of that question at the assembly would be a violation of the principle of non-interference and might only complicate the process of political settlement which is the only possible way for resolving the problem, said deputy representative of the GDR at the UN Siegfried Sachmann, speaking in the discussion of the session's agenda at the assembly's General Committee.

The desire to put that far-fetched "issue" on the agenda, said the USSR's representative V.V. Lozinskiy, signifies gross interference into internal affairs of the sovereign, U.N. member state. It meets the interests of those who come out against normalisation of the situation in south east Asia, who want to hamper solution of the problem.

Imperialist and hegemonistic circles continue interfering into my country's internal affairs, are looking for possibilities of diverting the attention of the international community from their designs in other regions, said permanent representative of Afghanistan at the United Nations Mohammad Farid Zarif. Their aim is to prevent solution of problems in the region, to pile up new obstacles to political settlement. But Afghanistan shall never, under any circumstances, yield to foreign pressure and interference.

Zarif stressed the need of the political settlement, specifically through negotiations between the democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan with the mediation of the U.N. secretary and political will of the government's concerned, it is possible to create a climate necessary for successful solution of the problem, he stressed.

SHEVARDNADZE ARRIVES IN U.S., CITES TALKS GOALS

LD181901 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived here today for top level talks with the Reagan administration. Upon arrival in Washington he made the following statement:

We have arrived in Washington as mutually agreed between the leaders of our two countries. At the time when the question of arranging this visit was being considered, the background for Soviet-U.S. dialogue was somewhat different from what it is now. Nevertheless we believe that no secondary circumstances should push aside that which is paramount and which is the reason for our two countries engaging in contacts with each other.

The coming meetings may be particularly important given the current circumstances. A more complicated situation increases the need for understanding each other's position more thoroughly than in other, relatively favourable circumstances.

In Washington we would like to receive answers to several questions. Of which the main one is that of the extent of our partners' readiness to pursue the line which emerged during the Geneva meeting between General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan. Clarity in this regard is necessary because since last November too many events have occurred which have raised doubts in our minds as to U.S. willingness to act in the spirit of Geneva.

We would be glad if that turned out not to be the case, if it could be said as a result of our talks that the U.S. leaders genuinely seek mutually acceptable agreements.

The state of the Soviet-U.S. relationship is now such that a lack of forward movement and particularly retrogression in that relationship could for many years to come leave our two countries in positions of confrontation and dangerous contention.

We are convinced that the U.S. side, too, must not welcome such a prospect.

Pogodin on Importance of Talks

LD181531 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Pogodin commentary]

[Text] On Friday and Saturday, the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, will hold important talks in Washington with his United States counterpart, George Shultz. Our commentary is by Aleksandr Pogodin and this is what he writes:

The great international interest in this meeting is understandable. It so happens that even the international situation as a whole depends largely on the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, hence all nations are eager to see the tension in Soviet-American relations decline.

It is understood that if the military rivalry between the Soviet Union and United States continues to mount, a global nuclear holocaust will be ever more likely; but if the arms race is stopped and put into reverse, and the two powers reach agreements, though not at the expense of other countries of course, the whole world will benefit.

To reach such agreements there must be an honest and constructive dialogue, yet all the signs show that the United States is doing everything it can to hamper such a dialogue. It is pushing the star wars program, it demonstratively continues to explode nuclear devices, it has tested new intercontinental ballistic missiles and it is acting lawlessly against Libya and Nicaragua. Still the Soviet Union is aware of its great responsibility for world peace and will continue to seek out every opportunity for a productive dialogue. It will continue to press for arms limitation and reduction and to champion fair political adjustments for regional conflicts. This is also the Soviet approach to the idea of a second Soviet-American summit.

The Soviet Union wants a summit that will bring notable progress toward settling at least one or two of the essential problems of international security and it expects the coming meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz will help to clarify whether the Soviet-American dialogue has a future.

FURTHER ON U.S. DEMAND FOR UN STAFF CUT

Envoy Belonogov's Statement

LD190609 Moscow TASS in English 0541 GMT 19 Sep 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] New York September 18 TASS -- Follows the official text of a statement by Aleksandr Belonogov, the USSR permanent representative to the United Nations at a press conference on September 18, 1986:

"As you know from reports in the U.S. press and on television, the U.S. government continues the escalation of its unwarranted actions aimed at reducing the staff of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations.

I can tell you that yesterday morning Mr. Walters, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, called on me to convey, on instructions from his government, an oral message, which boils down to a demand that by October 1 of this year the staff of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations be reduced by 25 members.

Before I give our assessment of this latest action, I would like to recall for your benefit certain facts in this connection.

Last March the U.S. mission handed us a note containing the U.S. government's demand that the staff of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations be reduced. The Soviet Union at the time strongly protested against that arbitrary and unjustified action. Soviet representatives made detailed and well-argued statements of the Soviet position of this question in the committee on relations with the host country and in other U.N. bodies.

They emphasized that that action constituted a flagrant violation by the United States, as the host country for the United Nations Headquarters, of the obligation to provide necessary conditions for the normal functioning of the United Nations and for unimpeded participation of the Organisation's member state in its work. We emphasized that U.S. attempts to arrogate the right to determine the size of a permanent mission could only be regarded as incompatible with international law and generally established practice. They constitute interference in the affairs falling within the exclusive competence of states and their relations with the United Nations.

The Soviet side pointed out that nothing in the existing international agreements, including the 1947 agreement on the United Nations Headquarters, gave the U.S. government the right to set numerical limitations on the size of the permanent missions of United Nations members states, which are accredited not to the U.S. government but to the United Nations.

As you well know, the missions of U.N. member states are not in New York as guests of the U.S. government. They discharge their functions at the United Nations. The missions are present in New York and work here on the basis of the headquarters agreement which I have referred to and other international agreements. It is those agreements, and not the courtesy of the U.S. administration, that define their rights and privileges.

All the existing rules of contemporary international law provide that member states of the United Nations alone have the right to determine the size of personnel required for work in their missions to the United Nations. These rules do not give the host state the right to determine unilaterally, arbitrarily, at their own discretion or, particularly, by way of an ultimatum, the number of staff that should be employed by the missions of United Nations member states.

In this connection it is appropriate to recall the statement made by the U.N. legal counsel last March 13 in the committee on Relations with the Host Country (Report a/AC/154/264, dated March 14, 1986). To begin with, in that statement he observed that the U.S. action against the Soviet Mission was without precedent. The legal counsel pointed out explicitly that in the history of the Organization 'no case had arisen where the host state had called for ceilings on, or reductions in, the size of missions accredited to the United Nations.'

In this regard it is also very important to recall the authoritative opinion of the international law commission, which is composed, as you know, of highly competent international legal experts. May I quote the relevant part of the Commission's commentary made during the drafting of the 1975 Vienna convention: '...Unlike the case of bilateral diplomacy, the members of missions to international organisations are not accredited to the host state. ...In the case of missions to international organizations, the principle of the freedom of the sending state in the composition of this mission and the choice of its members must be recognized in order to ensure the effective functioning of multilateral diplomacy'.

In this context it is appropriate to refer to the authoritative statement made on September 17 by the United Nations secretary-general who justly characterized the above mentioned action as illegal and in conflict with the obligation the United States had assumed before the United Nations.

Thus, the legal aspect of the matter is clear. The United States has no legal grounds to make demands for the reduction of the staff of any mission to the United Nations, including the Soviet Mission. As I have already mentioned it is unjustified and arbitrary.

The latest demand of the U.S. Government that the size of the staff of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations be reduced by 25 members is a further escalation of the anti-Soviet campaign mounted by the United States. This action is blatantly provocative. Politically, it is intended to aggravate Soviet-American relations. It serves the interests of those circles in the United States who are seeking to exacerbate these relations and it is aimed at thwarting Soviet-American dialogue and a possible summit. There can be no other conclusion or qualification of these actions of the U.S. authorities.

As regards the matter from the U.N. side — a question arises as to the purposes which the U.S. administration is pursuing by its actions.

The answer is obvious. The purpose of this attack on the rights of the United Nations member states is to complicate the activities of states in the Organization and, thus, the activities of the Organization itself. In this particular case, and by taking other measures against a number of missions to the United Nations, the U.S. administration would like to make it perfectly clear to all countries that the United States intends to take repressive action against the states whose policies are not to Washington's liking; that is to say the countries which, the American pressure notwithstanding, pursue an independent and sovereign policy.

The action in question is also directed against the United Nations as a whole. It reflects the U.S. Administration's negative approach to the activities of a whole number of international organizations. Example in this regard are well known to you: from blackmailing UNESCO to hostile statements against the United Nations.

I would also like to draw your attention to the attempts made by the United States to cover up this action, which has been timed to coincide with the upcoming talks in Washington, with references to its earlier demands for reducing the Soviet Mission's staff down to 218 members by October 1, 1986. In so doing the U.S. authorities pretend to be unaware of the fact that for the past several months now the size of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations has been below that figure. One would think that it is not United States officials but somebody else who issues visas, registers arrivals and departures of staff members of foreign missions to the United Nations, that it is not the U.S. secret services which keep them under daily surveillance. Furthermore, I would like to stress that the U.S. mission to the United Nations was perfectly aware also from earlier official contacts with us that the size of the personnel at the USSR Mission to the United Nations is currently below the figure of 218.

As you can see the bad faith of the U.S. side manifested itself in this fact too.

In closing, I have to express the regret that the start of the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly has been clouded by a flagrant arbitrary act on the part of the United States who once again has demonstrated its disregard for the rules of international law and for its obligations to the United Nations. This kind of behaviour cannot but evoke condemnation, nor can it remain without consequences. It is to be hoped, of course, that the U.S. authorities concerned will show common sense and sense of responsibility, and will find ways and means to rectify the situation brought about by the wrongful action against the personnel of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations."

Pyadyshev Cites 'Consequences'

LD181323 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- The demand by the U.S. side for a reduction of the staff of the USSR Mission at the United Nations cannot be viewed otherwise than a step which is deliberately aimed at aggravating Soviet-American relations and at bringing about additional difficulties in the work of the United Nations Organisation, stated Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking at a briefing here today, he emphasized that that totally unjustified action was of hostile character and was aimed at solutions to vitally important problems which agitate the entire international community.

Washington's intention to use the United Nations Organisation for the purpose of ensuring its own selfish interests to the detriment of the world body itself is manifest.

The U.S. Administration's decision is lacking legal grounds and runs counter to the United States' obligation to the United Nations Organisation.

We do not intend to shut our eyes to this hostile action, the Soviet spokesman said. The U.S. side is miscalculating, believing that that provocative move will remain without consequences.

The decision with regard to the USSR mission in New York and other actions in recent days by the U.S. Administration which tries to impart an excessively exaggerated importance to the 'Daniloff Case' [single quotation marks as received] in particular, and its preparedness to risk the future of by far more important matters because of that are giving rise to mounting concern both in America itself and outside it.

Pyadyshev on Reprisal, Daniloff

AU181320 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, Sept 18 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union said Thursday it would take measures in reprisal for the expulsion from the United States of 25 Soviet diplomats at the United Nations.

Boris Pyadyshev, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry asked at a press conference here whether Moscow was considering taking reprisal measures, declared, "You will know (the reprisal measures) when they are announced."

The spokesman indicated, however, that the measures would not necessarily match the U.S. move. "The mirror principle is not always the best method," he said. The U.S. action "cannot be left without consequence," the spokesman declared. [passage omitted]

Mr Pydyshev said that further evidence had been found to implicate Mr. Daniloff in "espionage activities." The full evidence against the journalist will put the Reagan administration "in an uncomfortable position," he said. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA: 'Hostile Action'

PM181547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep -- The Reagan administration has embarked on a new hostile step with regard to the USSR and the United Nations. The U.S. State Department has demanded that 25 staff members of the USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR permanent missions to the United Nations depart the United States by 1 October this year. This action has been taken on a far-fetched and groundless pretext and is clearly aimed not only at further undermining the authority and position of the United Nations but also at further exacerbating Soviet-U.S. relations.

The White House and the State Department announced officially that the present action "accords with" the administration's decision last March to reduce by 40 percent the diplomatic personnel at the USSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR permanent UN missions. It is, however, an open secret here that the present maneuver has been undertaken in connection with the detention in Moscow of U.S. citizen N. Daniloff, correspondent of the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. Verbally denying any links with the Daniloff case, the State Department, in the person of its spokesman, B. Kalb, claimed that the numerical strength of the Soviet UN mission is "unjustifiably high." At the same time, ABC-TV declared in a commentary that "the U.S. Administration has made no accusations at all of espionage against specific Soviet individuals, simply limiting itself to a general accusation. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has raised doubts about the legitimacy of the U.S. step. Hence the question? Why raise this whole problem now and so publicly?

Washington's gnawing imperial ambitions are driving it to aim for a review of the UN stance and topical international problems, which is not to the liking of U.S. ruling circles.

L. Ponomarev on 'Provocations'

LD181700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 18 Sep 86

["Relations: The Hysteria of Spymania -- A CIA Smokescreen" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- Tass observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Every time in Soviet-U.S. relations that a trend toward a real improvement takes shape, certain forces in the United States immediately start to whip up a psychosis of anti-Soviet hysteria in order to cast those relations back to the very furthest depths of the cold war.

This time the subject of crude slanderous attacks are Soviet officials in New York working in the UN apparatus.

The first victim of one of the cases fabricated by the FBI was Gennadiy Zakharov, an official at the UN Secretariat, who was accused of espionage. However, if we look not for imaginary but real spies in the United Nations, then first and foremost we should turn to the activities of the U.S. intelligence services in relation to that major international organization. We remind people, and for those who do not know: The U.S. mission at the United Nations is headed by a former deputy director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency -- in other words the deputy spy-in-chief of America, ex-General Vernon Walters, who spent, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, before he was appointed to his UN post, 44 years in the "secret world of intelligence and clandestine diplomatic missions." On the instructions of President Reagan alone he managed to visit 100 countries on such missions.

The Italian magazine GIORNI-VIE NUOVE [title as received] describes him as "the chief specialist in techniques of subversion." The ramified network of U.S. intelligence attached to the United Nations evidently needed a high-ranking (Walters has the Cabinet rank) and experienced coordinator. We could ask what in fact can be the object of subversion in the United Nations, since its chief task is to preserve and maintain peace on the planet. The answer is given by the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations himself.

In an interview for THE WASHINGTON TIMES Walters said that he concentrated his efforts on "undermining the unnatural solidarity" of the delegates from the developing countries who "as a reflect action support the policy of the Soviet Union..". That is exactly what he said: "Undermine!" Well, this dirty deed can be accomplished in various ways, including attempts to compromise Soviet officials in the United States by labeling them "spies.". Apparently this provocative practice does not embarrass certain Washington leaders at all. Of course, Walters is just the person who carries it out, but he, as the magazine NEW REPUBLIC described him, is "the embodiment of that America which fiercely opposes communism."

The present outburst of anti-Soviet hysteria came after state security staff-members in Moscow detained, at the scene of the crime, Daniloff, a correspondent of the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, who has been officially charged with espionage. In revenge for the CIA's failures, the U.S. State Department has undertaken a fresh high-handed step against the USSR by demanding that a large group of Soviet diplomats accredited to the UN leave the United States by 1 October.

It is absolutely obvious that this action is nothing other than an attempt to create a smokescreen for the U.S. unseemly activities. This American action is, in addition to everything else, a gross violation of the 1947 agreement on the UN's central institutions and the generally accepted norms for interstate relations. Everything attests to the fact that Washington prefers a policy of provocations and "fist diplomacy," which is a danger to universal peace, over curbing the arms race and lessening international tension.

CONTRASTING VIEWS CONTINUE AT JURMALA MEETING

U.S. UN Demand 'a Blow'

LD181857 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala, 18 Sep (TASS) -- "The demand of the U.S. State Department that 25 Soviet officials in the UN apparatus should leave that country before 1 October, delivers a blow to the Jurmala meeting as well," special envoy Vladimir Lomeyko stated. "This is an arbitrary and provocative action, aimed against the norms of international law, against U.S. obligations to the United Nations," he said today at the meeting of Soviet-U.S. public representatives, which is in its 3d day in this Baltic resort town.

"The premeditated character of this blow is revealed by the fact that it has been delivered on the eve of the meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz."

Lomeyko, Wattenberg Debate

LD182234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by unidentified correspondent from the meeting of U.S. and Soviet representatives in Jurmala, Latvia]

[Text] The meeting of representatives of the USSR and U.S. public is continuing in Jurmala.

[Unidentified correspondent] Acute verbal duels, arguments, and discussions have been continuing for the 4th day in the Dzinteri concert hall, which is more accustomed to music. Today there is, on the level of a plenary session, a discussion of the mass information media's role and its significance in the formation of public opinion. At times, as I looked into the inquisitive eyes of the U.S. guest participants in the meeting, I so much wanted to believe in the warm breeze of Jurmala. But the old tunes of those who love the austere course of the cold war were to be heard again and again from the rostrum -- the half-truth to which certain representatives of the U.S. Administration so often resort. Here are two episodes from the discussion. Mister Wattenberg, editor-in-chief of PUBLIC OPINION and member of the board of Radio Free Europe, replies to a question from a participant in the meeting.

[Begin recording] [unidentified chairman reading from notes] Who dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima? Forty-four percent of Japanese children said it was the Soviet Union, and 70 percent of French children said it was the Soviet Union. Do you not believe that the press is to blame here, and not the Soviet Union?

[Wattenberg in English with superimposed Russian translation] The United States accepts total responsibility for the bombing of Hiroshima. The bombing of that city made it possible to save lives because it brought a rapid end to the war. It saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans and of millions of Japanese. And, ladies and gentlemen, because the Soviet Union was at war with Japan then, the bombing of Hiroshima saved the lives of Soviet people as well.

[Chairman] I was listening to Radio Free Europe this morning and the following was reported: The living conditions for the Americans who have arrived in Latvia are very poor. How can we believe this station of which you are so proud?

[Wattenberg] Let me say once again what I said at the beginning: I believe that all the Americans, and I am speaking primarily on behalf of the U.S. delegation, are living in a very good hotel. Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union in 22 languages. Radio Free Europe broadcasts to the countries of Eastern Europe. I want to stress that Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania receive broadcasts not from Radio Liberty but from Radio Free Europe. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Vladimir Lomeyko, special envoy of the Soviet Union, replied.

[Legin Lomeyko recording"] Much can be proven with statistics, and they can lead one away from the truth. But they show and illuminate -- and, in my opinion, Mr Wattenberg showed this very convincingly -- how clouded ideas about the Soviet Union are in the United States. It is very difficult to reach agreement and to develop trust on this basis. And, finally, it is very interesting that many of the polls which have mentioned here were produced at the request of Radio Free Europe. We all know very well what type of radio station that is. Naturally, one can be proud of the fact that if you work there, everyone can choose friends for himself as he pleases. But I do not wish to speak on this topic for a long time. It is not a matter of indifference for the Soviet Union -- which lost 20 million of its citizens -- that former criminals, former members of the polizei, those who collaborated with the Hitlerites, work at that radio station to the present day. I do not believe that we can count on hearing the truth about our country from them. Thank you. [end recording]

[Correspondent] I believe that these two episodes are sufficiently eloquent evidence of how the so-called champions of truth distort and mutilate, misrepresent the real truth. Can one influence the warming of the atmosphere in the world while sowing hostility?

'Outrage' at Wattenberg Remarks

LD181907 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1558 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala, 18 Sep (TASS) -- At the conference of Soviet and U.S. public representatives in this spa town on the shores of the Baltic, the topic of discussion today was "The Role of the Mass Media and Their Significance in the Shaping of Public Opinion."

As distinct from the constructive address by the representative of the Soviet delegation, the report by the representative of the American side, the editor of the journal PUBLIC OPINION Ben Wattenberg was prejudiced and contained merely the standard selection of accusations addressed to the Soviet Union and its mass media.

"Carry out a policy such as we expect of you and then the Western world will like you." This is what the content of his address boiled down to. He talked about attempting to justify the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by U.S. aircraft in August 1945 with the use of philanthropic notions such as "the use of nuclear weapons saved the lives not only of American but of Soviet soldiers too."

The cynical statement by the American representative, who also holds office as one of the managers of Radio Free Europe aroused such an outburst of outrage in the Soviet-American auditorium, that intervention by the discussion chairman was necessary to end the noise in the hall.

"I have no words to express by outrage," (Allen Hayman) a doctor at the Columbia medical center told a TASS correspondent. He asked to be excused for the words of the official representatives of the American delegation. "Believe me, the majority of Americans do not think like that", (Allen Hayman) stressed.

U.S. Press Slander

LD182133 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala September 18 TASS -- The closer the current meeting of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public here draws to a close, the clearer it becomes for its participants that points of contact can and must be sought and found.

John P. Wallach, official spokesman for the U.S. delegation, international editor of the Hearst Newspaper Group, also had to recognise that.

Summing up the first results of the dialogue he pointed out today as its chief result the fact that the sides reached agreement on the need to struggle for disarmament. He said Soviet and American participants acknowledged that the nuclear arms race could lead only to a catastrophe and that this week generated a new hope in them.

In view of his departure from Jurmala today, John Wallach voiced his gratitude to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries for the fine way in which the meeting had been organized. He also highly appreciated the work of Soviet mass media to cover the course of the conference.

Mr Wallach acknowledged that Latvian television had shown an absolute impartiality of its broadcasts, allotting equal amounts of time for speeches by Soviet and American official spokesman. He also noted that there had been no censorship of the coverage of the meeting.

This assessment by a direct participant in the meeting, by a member of the official American delegation is in contrast to the coverage of the Jurmala dialogue by American mass media.

As is clear from reports by Western news agencies, the U.S. press made use of the meeting as yet another cause for denigrating and slandering the USSR.

U.S. newspapers in their efforts on the Jurmala meeting put to [words indistinct] provocative statement by members of the U.S. official delegation about the USSR's policy and about life in the Soviet Union.

The opinion of ordinary American and Soviet people on such topical issues as the problems of war and peace is not practically given in the materials of U.S. newspapers.

Lomeyko on Media's Role

LD181915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1259 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Jurmala, 18 Sep (TASS) -- "The task of the mass information media is to promote the establishment of as much trust as possible in relations between countries," special envoy Vladimir Lomeyko stated today at the conference of representatives of the public of the USSR and the United States on topical problems of Soviet-U.S. relations, which is now in its 4th day. "Where there is an insufficiency of trust there is an excess of weapons," he stressed when presenting the Soviet point of view at the plenary session devoted to the discussion of the theme of "The Role of the Mass Information Media and Their Importance in Forming Public Opinion."

"In an age of increasing nuclear danger, the greatest moral duty of us all, including journalists, is to seek ways of overcoming suspicion and distrust. It is necessary not only to be able to defend one's own views but also to be willing and able to listen to others."

Vladimir Lomeyko stressed that it is essential to adopt a new way of thinking not only in politics but also in the information sphere. "The mass information media must promote mutual understanding."

"The striving by both sides to understand each other, to get information at first hand can be considered a positive aspect of the Jurmala dialogue. The edifice of cooperation can be built only on the foundation of mutual respect. This is the only way in which we will be able to solve the difficult problems facing us and, primarily, the ending of the arms race."

"Despite the provocative hullabaloo raised by those who are trying to cause a quarrel between our two peoples," Vladimir Lomeyko said, "we should not lose heart and should not reply in kind. We should seek out in each other the good things which unite us, and not what separates us."

"Those who accuse us of totalitarianism while at the same time singing the praises of the atom bomb, those who consider it permissible to use nuclear weapons allegedly in defense of their democracy, are in fact turning the whole situation upside down. This democracy is threatened only by the force of militarism. Under cover of the right to unlimited freedom, some people are demanding freedom for the propaganda of militarism," Vladimir Lomeyko said.

U.S. AIDS PHILIPPINES TO SECURE U.S. BASES

LD182313 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS -- Talks were held here between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Philippine President Corazon Aquino who is staying in the United States on an official visit.

Speaking to journalists after the talks, the head of the U.S. Administration (?announced) the move to (?grant) 100 million dollars in (?additional) economy and to the Philippines. UPI news agency indicated that in his speech the President leaned over backwards in an effort to dispel even the slightest hints to the existence of problems in Philippine-American relations.

The matter is that the United States has been clearly worried in recent time about (?fate of) Subic Bay and Clark Field, two largest military bases of the Pentagon outside the United States. Being the main strong points of the carrier force of the American Fleet in the Western part of the Pacific ocean and in the Indian Ocean, [words indistinct] two bases in the Philippine territory hold a special place in Washington's military-strategic plans in the Asian-Pacific region.

The term for the lease of the U.S. military facilities in the Philippines expires in 1991 and the United States is pushing persistently for its extension. Aquino said during the talks, however, that the issue involving the bases would be revised after 1991. The Philippine Constitutional Commission currently (?giving) serious study to the issue of including the proposal for proclaiming (?the country) a zone free of nuclear weapons into the country's draft fundamental law. This is the reason behind the United States "generosity" displayed during the talks. At the same time, it should be noted that the 100-million "aid" looks plainly meager as compared to three to fifteen billion dollars which, according to UPI, Washington would have to set aside in case the bases in the Philippines are dismantled and transferred to some other country.

Aquino was reticent in her assessment of the results of the talks with the U.S. President. She stated upon their completion that both governments recognised that they "must both work hard to strengthen the bonds between us. I hope we have set the tone and direction for a new relationship."

Manila September 18 TASS -- The U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" today entered port Olongapo on the western coast of the Philippines. It is escorted by 12 combat ships and submarines of the U.S. Seventh fleet. The newspaper "MANILA BULLETIN" reports that the Carl Vinson carries over 12,000 Marines and also aircraft armed with nuclear-tipped missiles. Political observers believe that the appearance of the squadron of U.S. combat ships near the Philippines' shores is directly linked with the current visit to the United States (?of) Corazon Aquino. The talks focus on the fate of the U.S. military bases in Philippine territory.

Washington intends to preserve cost what it make its military presence in the Philippines and, according to local journalists, the United States is ready for the sake of this to take any measures -- from the political and economic pressure to direct military blackmail. This is the reason why the visit by the U.S. squadron sparks serious anxiety in wide (?circles) of the Philippine public.

CORRECTION TO TV INTERVIEW WITH FORMER CIA EMPLOYEE

The following correction pertains to the item published in the 16 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 1A, under the headline "Television Interview With former CIA Employee":

Page A 6, last paragraph, make read: It is nothing.

[Borovik] It's been less than nothing and what your study....(identifying Borovik as speaker instead of Howard)

Page A7, first paragraph, make read: I think that here, too, I must....(deleting editorial notation because passage is continuation of Borovik remarks on page A 6)

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DENIES MISSILE CRASH

AU181434 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 18 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union thursday denied a U.S. defense report which said that an unarmed Soviet ballistic missile had crashed in northern China last week.

"One of our missiles was launched during regular maneuvers but it did not go beyond the Soviet border," said Boris Pyadishev, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

China has until now refused to comment on the report, which said that a SSN8 missile, without a warhead, launched from a Delta-type submarine in the Barents Sea towards a distant target in Soviet Territory north of China, veered off course.

The U.S. report said it swerved south and came down close to the Amur River, which marks the Soviet-Chinese border.

SAVENKOV CITES PRC MINISTER ON NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

PM181110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov report: "The PRC"]

[Text] Beijing -- Jiang Xinxiong, Chinese minister of the nuclear industry, had declared that favorable conditions exist in the country for the development of the nuclear power industry, namely abundant resources, technical facilities, and the possibility to ensure safety and to utilize the spent nuclear fuel. The 300,000 kilowatt Qinshan nuclear power station in Zhejiang province whose construction began in 1983 will be commissioned in 1989. It will be China's first nuclear power station.

TASS CITES XINHUA ON PRC ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD181712 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing September 18 TASS -- According to the XINHUA Agency, in the first six months of this year Chinese procurator's offices have instituted some 30,000 criminal proceedings pertaining to economic crimes. This is twice as much as last year.

By the end of last June Chinese Procurator's offices handed over to courts of various instances 12,600 criminal cases, including those of embezzlement (62.8 percent), bribery (16.8 percent), profiteering and forgeries (16 percent). Suits started on these cases made it possible to recoupe damage inflicted on the state and individual enterprises to a sum of 315 million yuans. Over 1,000 people accused of economic crimes were taken into custody in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. In the recent past procurator's offices in these cities have investigated over 3,000 criminal cases.

The Chinese press notes that the main reason for economic crimes is "some vacuum which has developed as a result of inability of some departments to organize work in line with demands of the economic reform, the process of energizing the economy and the 'open doors' policy, and criminal elements were prompt to make use of this."

BAKHTAR ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES IN PAKISTAN

LD151310 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul September 15 TASS -- BAKHTAR News Agency reports:

There exists many problems and difficulties which have arisen from the presence of the counter-revolutionary bands in Pakistan, said Abdul Wali Khan, chairman of the Awami National Party, in a press conference held here.

The Government of Pakistan is striving to exploit some of the counter-revolutionary groups for their own selfish aims. The Pakistani Government is trying to integrate them with the rightist parties and to involve them in the policy of Pakistan. Abdul Wali Khan expressed his strong disapproval to this course of policy. He expressed his strong opposition to the establishment of the camps and bases built with the aid of the United States and China in which the Afghan counter-revolutionaries are given military training and sent to Afghanistan for carrying out subversive activities.

The Afghan fugitives living in the refugees camps have a miserable life. They are not possessing even the vital necessities of their living. The youth are deprived of education and instead they are given military training, he said.

TV NOTES SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE COOPERATION

LD182305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by station correspondent S. Slipchenko, identified by screen caption from the Glavcosmos in Moscow]

[Excerpts] A meeting of Soviet and Indian specialists devoted to the forthcoming launching of the Indian earth satellite from the Soviet cosmodrome at Baykonur has been held at the Glavcosmos in Moscow.

[Slipchenko] Fifteen years of Soviet-Indian cooperation in cosmonautics will be marked soon. [passage omitted] In a word, outerspace serves the Indian people and that country is willingly cooperating with the Soviet Union. This was stated at the meeting by Professor Rao, chairman of the Indian Space Commission. The Soviet specialists, in their turn, spoke about the preparations for launching. [video shows both sides seated at table in discussion, sketch of Vostok spacecraft]

This is how the Glavcosmos artists-designers proposed that the missile-carrier, which will carry out the new Soviet-Indian program, should appear. But Indian cooperation with other countries has been artificially restrained for some time. The fact of the matter is that in designing satellites, Indian engineers have had to use imported parts, for example, American. And under the pretext that the secrets of U.S. technology might become the property of the Soviet Union and other countries, the U.S. Administration is trying to put obstacles in the way of India's broad international cooperation.

The Indian specialists spent several days at the Baykonur cosmodrome to convince themselves that the unique decisions on design and the technological secrets of the conditions of work which the Soviet Union is proposing will be inviolate. The new satellite will be called IRSS-1A. That means that later satellites are due, the 1B and 1C. I asked Professor Rao when the meeting was over:

[Begin video recording; Slipchenko in English with superimposed Russian translation] It means that we will have some future cooperation?

[Rao in English with superimposed Russian translation] Yes, you see (?since we will) have cooperation on LB and, hopefully we will have because LA is just getting into the picture now, and we will certainly have. [words indistinct]. Naturally, there is consideration of the situation of the "LB" satellite. Joint cooperation will continue. Cosmic science provides us with the stimulus of new technology, develops industry, and accelerates progress. As far as the contribution of the forces and means of a military space program are concerned, that is just stupid. That will be of no benefit whatever to mankind. There is nothing but harm here.

The Indian Government has spoken out against the deployment of armaments in outer space more than once at international forums. And it seems to me that people must preserve and multiply all that has been created throughout the whole history of civilization. The earth is a beautiful place, and despite the differences in languages and religious beliefs and different skin colors people must joint together to preserve the earth, that sphere which is quite small and on which we all live. [video shows rao in close-up, talking to interviewer] [end recording]

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR KAUL

PM190939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received T.N. Kaul, Indian ambassador to the USSR, on 17 September.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of the further all-around development of Soviet-Indian relations and also some international problems.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CHANGES IN PHILIPPINES VIEWED

OW180801 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 15 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Philippine President Corazon Aquino and Conrado Balweg, leader of the northern mountain insurgents, have signed a cease-fire agreement. As a sign of reconciliation, Enrile, Philippine minister of defense, and General Ramos, Philippine commander in chief, presented Balweg with a rifle tied with a yellow ribbon. The insurgent leader presented the president with a spear, a shield, and a battle axe. A week earlier, a similar reconciliation took place in the southern part of the country where, Muslim separatists had acted against the government.

The commission which is working out the draft constitution of the Philippines has included, in a future primary law, autonomy provisions for mountain tribes which live in the north, and for the Muslim population in the southern regions of the country.

Aquino's aspiration to find a common language with the insurgent groups can be explained not only by her desire to demonstrate to the people that the new government is essentially different from that of the government of former President Marcos -- the previous authorities dealt harshly with opponents of the regime -- but also because she is forced to find a common language with the insurgents in order to free her to concentrate on economic activities.

The Philippines have accumulated a debt to foreign creditors of more than \$26 billion. Only 22 percent of the work force is employed. Seventy percent of Filipino families live in poverty.

The new government has already managed to implement certain measures to revive the economy. For example, the inflation rate has been reduced from 64 percent to 4 percent; the currency exchange rate has been stabilized; a program to create 680,000 new jobs has been launched. Clearly, in order to continue with these economic policies, the unrest in the country must be overcome.

Corazon Aquino left today for a visit to the United States. Her closest advisers, pointing out that the pro-Marcos forces on the Philippines have not been totally destroyed, have tried to convince Aquino not to go. However, at a press conference prior to her departure to the United States, Aquino said: As long as the people support me, I have nothing to fear.

USSR: IZVESTIYA REPORTS EXCHANGE OF SRV, PRC CITIZENS

PM171221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Vietnam-China"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Sep -- The Hanoi press reports that a ceremonial exchange of SRV and PRC citizens has taken place at the border point of Huu Nghi (Vietnam's Lang Son Province). This step has been taken in accordance with the proposal advanced by the SRV Government, proceeding from its humane policy and respect for the friendship between the two countries' peoples, as well as in connection with the two states' national holidays. The Vietnamese side, the report states, handed over the China 27 PRC citizens detained following an illegal violation of Vietnam's state border. The Chinese side in turn handed over to Vietnam 34 SRV citizens illegally detained by the Chinese authorities.

PRAVDA CLAIMS RIGHT EXPLOITING PARIS BOMBINGS

PM191113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Bolshakov dispatch: "Paris: An Alarming September"]

[Text] Paris, 17 Sep — Paris has changed beyond recognition. The city as I remember it from a short visit here 3 years ago as a "place permanently in a festive mood," as a tourist Mecca where a cosmopolitan crowd promenades up and down the Champs Elysees, and now seems strangely quiet, dead...

"Paris in Panic" reads the headline right across the front page of today's LE MATIN. "Horror Becomes Commonplace" proclaims LIBERATION. A reportage in LE FIGARO about the latest act of terrorism in Paris sums up: "Five attempts in 10 days."

A wave of terror has hit Paris.

On 4 September a bomb was discovered at 1830 hours at the Gare de Lyon station of the Paris Metro. Miraculously, it had not exploded.

On 9 September at 1900 hours a bomb exploded in the foyer of the Paris City Hall. One woman was killed. Four people were seriously injured, including a 6 year-old child.

On 12 September, a bomb exploded at lunchtime at the Casino cafeteria in a residential complex of La Defense which is always crowded. Forty-one people were injured.

On 14 September an employee at the Renault pub on the Champs Elysees, which is always full of tourists, discovered a concealed bomb. When an attempt was made to defuse it, it exploded. One policeman was killed, two more people, including the employee who discovered the bomb, were seriously injured.

On 15 September at midday, the terrorists strike again, and once again, as always, at a place where the greatest possible number of people are likely to get hurt. This time it is the Paris Police Prefecture located next to the Notre Dame Cathedral. One person is killed and a further 52 injured.

Who is responsible for all this? Who stands to gain from it?

As a rule, not one but several terrorist organizations, frequently completely unknown organizations, claim in letters surreptitiously deposited at newspaper editorial offices and news agencies that they organized the latest bloodbath. On this occasion two organizations are vying for the "laurels." The first is the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Near East Political Prisoners, and the second, which has surfaced only recently, is the Supporters of Right and Freedom. Both have circulated "Communiques" in Paris and in Beirut claiming responsibility for the explosions. The Committee is demanding that a number of people sentenced in France on charges of involvement in terrorism be set free. In addition to these demands the Supporters of Right and Freedom also seek a change in France's Near East policy. And both organizations have issued threats.

Terrorism is a scourge of the world of today. It is a war without rules and without a front line. [paragraph continues]

A war for which there is no justification either, no matter what slogans or demands terrorism uses as a front. It is no accident that the PLO and other national liberation movements resolutely deny having anything in common with acts of this kind. For right-wing forces such acts always represent a "windfall." The bourgeois press, including the bourgeois press in France, is stubbornly pushing the idea that there is no difference between the terrorists who are planting the bombs in Paris and national liberation movements. Nonetheless, there is a difference. Lone fanatics cannot be equated with peoples struggling for their liberation.

And there is another, no less important aspect. Speaking recently at the L'HUMANITE festival, G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, said that there is a direct link between terrorism and totalitarianism. French Communists resolutely denounce terrorism, they call for a struggle to combat it, but at the same time they rightly point out that the bombings are being used by right-wing circles to unleash racist campaigns, stepped up police repressions, and the curtailment of civil rights and liberties. This also serves to divert public attention from the root causes of terrorism, namely the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel.

The local reaction has no scruples either about exploiting the Parisians' troubles for its own purposes. The rags which it publishes are full of "sensational" reports claiming that the organizers of the acts of terror in Paris are "Marxists" and furthermore that they have been trained at "schools of terrorism" of some kind behind the "iron curtain." And the uninformed swallow this lie because they do not know that Marxists have always opposed terrorism as a matter of principle. Reports of this kind are circulated with evil intentions in order to discredit the socialist countries' peace-loving policy and, by means of anticommunist hysteria, to stifle the widespread sympathies with the world of socialism which are in evidence here as a result of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries and our moratorium on nuclear explosions. They are also aimed against left-wing forces in France.

The atmosphere in Paris is uneasy. Speaking on French television the country's prime minister, Jacques Chirac, announced a package of new measures to combat terrorism. Strict visa regulations are being introduced for a period of 6 months to begin with for all foreigners wanting to enter France with the exception of citizens of Common Market countries and Switzerland. The French press is commenting at length on the prime minister's appeal to other countries, including the Soviet Union, for cooperation in the struggle against terrorism.

Our stance on this account is well known. The Soviet Union was among the first to propose cooperation in combating international terrorism to all states. However, we will never accept the identification of terrorism with the national liberation movements which the West is trying to foist on us.

Reinforced police detachments are patrolling French capital. "Suspect" foreigners are deported by the dozen. The tourist Mecca is bristling with machine guns, metal detectors, and the airdrops on police flying squad vehicles, ready to dash across Paris at the first call to defuse the next bomb and pursue the terrorists. As I send these lines the police sirens are howling outside the windows of my office. A vehicle crammed with policemen is speeding down Avenue Suffren, past the UNESCO building.

ALIYEV, PDRY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DISCUSS TIES

LD181456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], deputy prime minister and interior minister. In the course of the conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, questions of the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen were examined. The Soviet side confirmed the invariable support for the activity of the YSP, the party-state leadership of the PDRY aiming to overcome consequences of the January events and the development of good-neighborly relations with all the region's countries. On behalf of the PDRY leadership, S.M. al-Siyayli expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the principal support and unselfish aid given to the Democratic Yemen.

JOURNALISTS MEET WITH LIBYAN PEACE COMMITTEE

LD182314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep. (TASS) -- A meeting between journalists and a delegation of the Libyan solidarity and peace committee, headed by its general secretary 'Abd al-Ati al-Ubaydi took place in Moscow today. The guests are in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian Countries. The head of the delegation expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their support for Libya in its struggle against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism. He accorded a high estimation to the Soviet Union's constant efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem. A. Ubaydi emphasized that people in Libya accord high estimation to the latest Soviet peace initiatives, and warmly welcomed the USSR's extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts. All that the Soviet Union undertakes on the international scene, the head of the delegation stressed, bears witness to its sincere striving to curb the arms race and to preserve peace on earth.

The United States opposes the USSR's peace-loving policy with one of aggression and imperialist diktat. The U.S. Administration, accusing other countries of "state terrorism," openly interferes in the internal affairs of other states through the use of its puppets. An example of this is the fate of my land, which has been subjected to barbaric bombings. The guest expressed confidence that the peoples of the world will come out in a united front against the aggressive policy of the United States and in defense of peace and progress.

USSR-IRAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RESUMES ACTIVITIES

LD181718 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The Iranian-Soviet mixed chamber resumed its activity. The Constituent Assembly of the chamber was recently held in Tehran. It was attended by the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet Union headed by Dmitriy Baranov, deputy chairman of the chamber presidium, and also more than 80 representatives of the business community of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Ali Abdollah Asghar-Otladi, deputy chairman of the Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines, said that Iranian businessmen regard the joint chamber as an effective instrument of intensifying trade ties between Iran and the USSR.

GORBACHEV CONTINUES KRASNODAR TOUR 18 SEP

Tours Timashevsk Rayon Center

LD181049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Krasnodar on 17 September. From the airport he went to the Timashevskiy rayon. On the same day he visited the Kuban agro-industrial combine and a meeting with livestock farmers was held at the dairy complex of the Iskra Kolkhoz which is part of this enterprise. They talked about the ways to develop the industry and about unsolved problems.

The problems of the first, unusual, subdivision of the national economy's agro-industrial sector and of the Kuban agro-industrial combine were talked about by many participants of the meeting which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had with the combine's party-economic aktiv.

Also yesterday, Comrade Gorbachev conversed with working people of the rayon center in the main square of Timashevsk. We are switching on a recording:

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev, with crying babies, aircraft noise and voices in the background] It has long been my intention to visit your rayon and the Kuban. The people of Timashevsk have a great mission from the party Central Committee and the Government. They have to test a very important experiment -- how to work more effectively in future in agriculture, and not only agriculture but the complex, the entire agro-industrial complex. One hopes not to overpraise you, but to note objectively that you have done a lot of work, interesting work. And what the rayon's working people are doing will indeed be very significant for the country's entire agro-industrial complex.

The experience which is being tested here, methods, interactions, interconnections in agriculture, in the processing industry and in the sphere of marketing -- it is very important that all this be tied up in one unit so that the entire production of fields and farms gets to the consumers with good quality and on time, and is not lost. You know, if throughout the country we could solve the problem of losses today and if we processed all we currently produce on fields and farms, the food program would be solved today. So, this is the case, comrades. We lose in the livestock farming because of shortcomings in the feeding technology; we use an excess of 25 to 30 million metric tons of grain. Let us say that we use 5 quintals (?of) fodder units on pork production. This means that we could have 5 million tons or about 3 million tons of slaughter weight of pork, and we do not have this.

If we take the laid-in fodder, that which we lay in today in the country -- course and succulent fodder, a vast amount, if it all were of top quality, or at least grade 2, the nutritious contents would be the 15 to 20 percent higher, and this means that we could raise production by 15 to 20 percent. Losses again! If our livestock and the entire livestock farming were delivered, processed, stored, and packed and marketed on time we would have considerable more good-quality production, practically two or three times more.

And thus on one issue after another we can see that if we could avoid losses, we could be close to tasks of the food program, which is the problem that the agricultural combine is solving now, on the basis of a new material-technical base, new management methods, on the basis of combining efforts to solve technical questions, organizational questions and social questions. This is what we need for the whole country, for the entire agro-industrial complex. And for all of us, food is the question of questions; this is the top task. Maybe the food issue is not felt so here in Timashevsk, or in the Kuban, or perhaps, in the Stavropol and other krays, but questions are asked here because not everything can be bought here from among livestock products.

This is why we now advance on the path of looking for ways to accelerate the development of the agro-industrial complex, and here the example of the people of Timashevsk [words indistinct]. I give a high mark to your work, to your efforts in the implementation of tasks of the experiment, all the achievements so far. Thank you for the good work; we do appreciate it and we, of course, hope that -- how long? Eighteen months? Two years? Eighteen months -- of this work is not enough for such an experiment with such tasks. But I think that when you have worked through this 5-year plan, you will have learned a lot yourselves, done a lot for the country and for yourselves, and we shall use this experience in our work in the country's agro-industrial complex. This is the most important task. I had to meet you in person, to hear, to feel how all this is going here.

[unidentified voice] [words indistinct] I would like to say this: Although you are very busy, despite this, your meetings, your trips throughout the country, meetings with the working class, enrich us. And if you will in the future continue to find time, even if a little bit, for meetings, this will be wonderful because we shall remember the meeting with you today for a very long time. [applause] [end recording]

Visits Revolution Square

LD182000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Remarks by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made during an 18 September walkabout in Revolution Square in Krasnodar Kray, in response to questions from unidentified members of the public -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] Mikhail Sergeyevich, we doctors, like no one else realize the consequences of any war, never mind a nuclear war. That is why it is becoming particularly disturbing now when we hear that nuclear tests are still going on in Nevada. What, in your view, are the prospects for Soviet-America relations in this question in the long term?

[Gorbachev] This is the most difficult struggle we are waging -- the struggle for peace. Previously, they explained away all their militaristic plans by many inventions, many distortions about the image of the Soviet Union and its foreign policy. First of all, there was this: The Soviet Union threatens to conquer the whole world; The Soviet Union is striving for military superiority; The Soviet Union is preparing to occupy the whole of West Europe; The Soviet Union wants to put its clutches on Africa, on Asia. However, you know, the image they depict -- this, as they call it, the Russian Bear, the Russian aggressor. Looking at you, it seems to me, surely you and I don't give such an impression?

[Unidentified speaker] [passage indistinct]

[Gorbachev] People, all our generations which have suffered through all that has happened in our country, and we are proud of it, although we can see all our problems and shortcomings. [sentence as heard] We have given so much effort and given our lives, surely we could not devise such insidious plans, terrifying plans, in regard to other peoples? Raisa Maksimovna and I have sometimes read Dostoyevskiy, and he said -- the words are there -- that it is, perhaps, the Russian heart, but I would say the heart of the Soviet people, that is the most open now to fraternity and unification.

We invite with our peaceful foreign policy to unite people in order to save life on our planet, and to prevent not only a nuclear war but also so that ecology does not destroy the lives of people. The world possesses resources to solve the problem of poverty, and especially to end the arms race. They say that every year 400 billion, or possibly 500-600 billion [currency not specified] are spent on the arms race; but to wipe out poverty as a priority task requires 100 billion, 200 billion. So, that means 1 year could be used if the funds are there to solve the question. So, we now -- and yes, they said something else -- the Soviet Union is against any kind of monitoring, you cannot get to them to agree, they don't observe agreements. You can see all these fabrications of theirs, they have been exposed. We have proposed such a policy in all directions, and it is difficult to argue that it is not peaceful, and difficult to deny.

People now do not want to believe that the Soviet Union is engaged in propaganda and that strives for war, and the more they travel here and get to know our Soviet people, the more they find them kind, peace-loving, hospitable, ordinary and open. In many American circles -- one of our Doctors of Philology returned after lecturing in something like 22 universities, and American scientists and representatives of the American intelligentsia said that Russia today remains the last reservoir of spirituality. So, people are beginning to find out what sort of country we are, what sort of people we are, what we think, what our dreams are, and what we strive for.

This is what we are implementing in our foreign policy, and this is the strongest -- the most progressive foreign policy must rest on a firm basis. This is the reality from which there is also no escape, but that I mean: a powerful economy, a cohesive people, and a strong defense. All this is in our hands. All that we have planned, we will do: This will solve all our tasks, domestic ones too, and will strengthen our foreign policy.

It is not easy to try to reach agreement with representatives of the militarist circles, but the American people and all other peoples also have an interest in peace.

That is where we proceed from, and we count on the fact that people understand well enough that we must preserve peace.

Yes, please.

[Unidentified speaker] We speak softly to people abroad. Do we perhaps speak too softly with them?

[Gorbachev] You know, this is how we conduct our principles: Conduct a firm policy, defend principles, those I have just spoken about, but do so in a constructive manner. One must show restraint [vyderzhka]. You know, it is not being soft -- one must have firmness, restraint, and restraint is not softness. Let them make frantic moves, and they do make frantic moves now.

They dream up things, like time they let powers loose in order to wreck the thaw which had come about in Soviet-American relations. Then there was the Korean plane, you know, when the world also began to think about getting back to detente. Now they have raised the Daniloff affair, a spy who has been caught red-handed, who engaged in espionage matters. You have probably read all about it. He had been to many places, including not far from you. He engaged in these matters, close to the center. But they want to call this a run-of-the-mill affair, espionage is no run-of-the-mill business. Nevertheless, in comparison with all international policy, relations, this whole complicated business, this, of course, is a common event, but they have turned it around in such a way as to again damage and sow doubt in the Soviet Union's policy, to damage its image, the image which people, especially in the United States, were beginning to understand, and simply reap a harvest of hatred toward us.

So will we get nervous? We won't get nervous comrades. No, we won't. They will not provoke us. I understand that you want the Soviet Union to be strong and resolutely pursue its peace-loving policy. I understand you. It is a proper thing to wish for.

[Unidentified speaker] Mikhail Sergeyevich, what are your impressions from your tour of the Kuban?

[Gorbachev] I know the Kuban just as well as I know Stavropol Kray, [laughter among audience], because you always keep a special eye on your neighbor, in case he gets ahead of you or copies the best of everything. There have always been good contacts not too, as to my impressions -- I've come at a different time. Moreover, the Kuban, that is, all the working people, the party organizations have gone through a very serious period in the development of the Kuban, above all in matters concerning the moral atmosphere, and order. I think that the Kuban party organization is up to the mark. Good order is being established. The people support this. The air in the Kuban was always good, and in my view it has now become cleaner. This is the most important thing.

[Unidentified speaker] Mikhail Sergeyevich, I would like to take the opportunity to say, first of all, many thanks to our government for the fact that we have had peace for so many years. This is the most important thing. I speak for the medical staff, the middle and junior staff -- that is our hospital, City Hospital Number one. I work as a nurse there. I would, nevertheless, like to see larger allocations to our health services, and to see remuneration commensurate to labor. After all, there are times when a nurse does the work of three, you understand. Naturally, in the housing, question too, we would like to see more understanding for our (?interests).

[Gorbachev] You have raised and posed a very big question. Medical Services mean health. What is the most precious thing? Health. When a person is healthy, he can then develop as an individual, in all spheres. This is the main thing. We are now preparing a major decision, for many years to come, on the development of our health services, a major decision, on the development of its base. Measures are in preparation to improve pay incentives in medical work.

We are now concluding with the teachers...[changes thought] and we regard health-care and education [word indistinct]. If these areas are not resolved as they should be, how can our society live normally today or think about the future, for education and medicine are very important spheres.

For this reason, having dealt with the schools, we are embarking upon a serious improvement of all our health services. You will soon have the documents and will learn about it. Many of the matters you are enquiring about will be resolved. Not all, perhaps, but many of them.

[Unidentified speaker] (?What is to be done) to provide better work incentives?

[Gorbachev] You know, we have already adopted a sound decision. Something is not quite working, and I want to talk about that today. These matters are getting lost somewhere. We suddenly discovered that everything we had adopted on the basis of experience in Leningrad, where this matter had got off the ground well -- this was suddenly applied in such a way as to give engineers and technical staff R5 to 7 more. This was not the aim, not the aim at all. We are thinking about this. Without it there can be no technical progress, and we shall do our utmost to ensure that the prestige of engineering work is raised. We shall do this. Perhaps it is even necessary to raise it in such a way that engineers do not get the idea that they can all do it. There are a lot of engineers, and at the same time there are too few engineers. By training, there are many. However, in terms of thinking and results, there are a little too few, comrades, a little too few.

It is not only according to education, that we should -- to those engineers who are giving good results already, today -- that is where incentives are really needed. And those who have found themselves in this corps by accident should perhaps think again and take up a different career. As to what we now provide for the whole corps of engineers, we should keep it and hand it over to the most gifted, and, so to say, constructive part of the corps of engineers. We should think about this. After all, we give a great deal to stimulate and reward engineering work but we are not getting results. Generally speaking, we are thinking about this.

Thank you. I wish you great successes.

[Unidentified speakers] Thank you. [applause]

Addresses Party Aktiv

LD182045 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast, speech by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, at 18 September meeting of Krasnodar Kray party aktiv -- recorded]

[Text] I have something to say to you. I am indeed on my way back from vacation, and we agreed in the party Central Committee that, without wasting time, I should visit Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays on the way, meet working people, talk to the aktiv and see how your work and life is going, how your reorganization is proceeding. For the Central Committee this is very important, comrades. Also, it is determined by the fundamental significance we attach to reorganization, since this is the path to the implementation of our time toward acceleration.

It is also determined by the significance and role, the contribution made by Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays to the struggle of the whole people for an upswing in our national economy and the further improvement of our society on the basis of the principles defined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The information reaching the Central Committee, press materials, and also may meetings during trips up and down the country, including yesterday's and today's, show that by no means all of us are really clear about what restructuring is -- and, which is the main thing -- why it is so necessary. Some people even go so far as to argue on the lines that, well, couldn't the whole thing perhaps be taken a bit more quietly, somehow? Why do we talk all the time about restructuring? Why do we need it? That, comrades, is no idle question. It's very important that we should not allow restructuring to sink under the weight of words. It is important to us that this restructuring should become irreversible, and that it should put in motion the forces inherent in our socialist system, in our Soviet people.

In the rest of what I have to say, I would like to take as my point of departure a very profound thought that made a great impression on me when I read it once in one of Lenin's works; it has remained, ever since, one of the main ideas by which my conduct and actions, as it were, have been guided. I want to remind you of this thesis of Lenin's because it may be the key to an understanding of the question we're discussing. He said: Whoever tackles matters of detail without first having solved the general questions will inevitably, at every turn, without being aware of it, come up against those general questions; he will condemn his policy to instability -- Lenin even said, to the worst instability -- and lack of principle.

At the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, the question arose, in an acute form, of working out a strategy for the development of Soviet society. It was these general questions of our struggle that the April Plenum of 1985 and the 27th CPSU Congress were destined to solve at the present historic stage. Now we have a really scientific, thought-out -- would even say, deeply thought-out political line: a strategy toward the acceleration of the country's social and economic development. Through its own example, the party has provided a lesson in commitment to principle, a lesson in truth, and has called for active participation in the struggle for the new qualitative state of our society, and for the restructuring of the whole edifice in which you and I live and will continue to do so. The point is that when he thinks about his dwelling, every owner is always concerned that it should be more sound and comfortable in all respects and that it should be improved with every passing year. This is because people themselves grow, their requirements change and the demands they make of their house get more complex and strict. But it is necessary to think about this house and look after it, and to improve it through common effort and, no doubt, always to be changing the atmosphere in it for the better so that people can live well and breathe easily in it.

We have summoned for our people to changes, to reorganization. The party has shown profound faith in the revolutionary spirit of our people and has proposed a truly revolutionary policy at this stage of our society's development. But after we outlined our general goals at the congress, it became necessary to give specific form to these general issues in relation to all the spheres of the life of Soviet society and socialist construction, and, most importantly, to ensure the implementation of this congress line.

We face tasks of great newness and, I would say, of enormous scale. We remember Ilich's [Lenin's] advice: Do not go about tackling new tasks on the foundation of the old approaches. I have already spoken about this and cited his words in their genuine, so to speak, substance. Do not go about tackling new tasks on the foundation of the old approaches -- nothing will come of it! There is a very profound thought, a guiding thought of Ilich's, for your work and mine at the present stage of socialist construction. That is why in fact we need reorganization -- because we cannot live, work, think or act in the old way, otherwise we won't resolve the matters we have set ourselves. Without restructuring we shall not resolve the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress. Restructuring is no ad hoc, momentary action but a process that will run within the limits of a definite historical period.

We are living at a time of change. The country is undergoing a very important stage in its development. A sharp change in the life of Soviet society is taking place. And if we all, in Moscow, in the republics, in the krais and oblasts, in labor collectives in party, state, and public organizations will always remember the importance of the present moment, its crucial significance for our destinies, for our country, it will be easier for us to realize the significance of the most mundane work each of us fulfills and to see magnitude in the smallest and most ordinary things.

The process of restructuring is under way. Each day broader and broader masses of working people and our cadres are getting practically involved in the work of restructuring. Changes have affected all spheres of the life of our society. In the sphere of economics, measures are being implemented to utilize the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution in the fundamental restructuring of the management system and methods of running economic activity of ensuring the broad and practical participation of working people in the management of production affairs.

We note with satisfaction how, at all levels in the running of the country, social problems of life are now being addressed. This topic was to be heard very sharply during my conversations in the Kuban, and, indeed, today, in the speeches of our comrades. Important signs of the present time are widespread openness [glasnost], the open discussion of the most burning issues in the life of our society, in the development of the country. This creates a new, a completely new atmosphere in society, and a new situation.

During discussion the debate may sometimes be heated, even overheated, and once again I sensed this here, today, talking with the working people -- the comparison of views and points of view, thinking about things; restructuring takes place, both in the way people think and in the psychology of understanding the unique nature of the present moment.

The struggle is developing in society for a strict observation of the principles of social justice, against the violation of moral and cultural norms, against unearned incomes, drunkenness and alcoholism and other negative phenomena. Our approach, of which realism, openness, a desire to exploit fully the potential of socialism, the capabilities of people -- as we say, of the human factor -- are characteristic, invariably meets with broad approval in the country. I want to share with you what I have arrived at as a result of my numerous trips and meetings in the country with the working people, of conversations with the aktiv which I have listed.

I have a growing conviction that our people now realize that reorganization is a serious matter. At one time people used to think that this was only something that concerned those at the top whose job it was to change their activities and introduce political changes.

Now they realize that the whole of society and every citizen must be reorganized -- their positions, their attitudes, their views, their approaches, their appraisals. People now truly understand that when it comes to reorganization it is a question of their better future, about a better future for the country, and -- taking into account the USSR's immense international standing -- about a better future for the whole of mankind. These are the effects which reorganization should, at the end of the day, bring.

The realization is growing among labor collectives in the country that the 12th 5-Year Plan is a time of the greatest difficulties. This is what faces us at this time. In these years, without letting up and without postponing the implementation of the plans for the socioeconomic and cultural construction which we mapped out for this period, we must create the groundwork for the future and ensure a sharp turn in thinking and in approach in all our affairs. That is the burden on our party and on all our society. This will be difficult, comrades, perhaps extremely difficult, even. But it must be done. Today we are able to say that public opinion in the country has adopted the proposed course as its own, and this support and approval, as I see it, has been heard here at our meeting with the aktiv and in the comrades' speeches. Soviet people, in their overwhelming majority, do not want to live in the old way, they do not want to be satisfied with yesterday's achievements, they do not want to reconcile themselves to shortcomings and negative phenomena. There are some who were happy with the way things were before. There are some who were satisfied with their situation. But on the whole, society, if that is what we are talking about, is resolutely tuned in to reorganization, on changes for the better, for a turn for the better. These forces are waging a persistent quest, seeking their place in the common struggle. The ranks of ardent supporters -- and there are already millions of them now -- are growing from day to day.

But there are also some who are expressing fears in connection with reorganization. The Central Committee knows about the sort of fears they are voicing. I tell you frankly that they do not shock us or scare us. Indeed, we would be very alarmed, comrades, and have great doubts and disbelief if suddenly everything went smoothly, without a hitch, as they say. Then we would have to stop and think what was the matter. Evidently, we would not have reached the crux of the matter. Why? For it is our intention to achieve fundamental changes in all spheres of life. I have described these changes as revolutionary in their essence. It is perfectly clear that these changes affect the interests, the affairs, the positions and the destiny of laborcollectives, of families and the work of local bodies, party, local soviet economic and public organizations, and the activity of all echelons of state power in the country.

To those who are still standing aside from reorganization, who are waiting on the sidelines, wondering and seeing whether anything will come of all this, I would like to say, and I think you will support me in this, yes, something will come of it! The guarantee of this is the unity of the party and the people. That is evident today. [applause]

The CPSU Central Committee is confident that this movement for the qualitative renovation of our society, of all aspects of society, is irreversible. Today we were chatting at the square -- what is the name of that square, the last meeting we had!

[Voice from aside] Oktyabrskaya.

[Gorbachev resumes] Oktyabrskaya. A fine square, just like the conversations there, they were worthy of the October Revolution.

I will return to this conversation quite a lot in another aspect, but, in particular, the following idea and desire was expressed there: Mikhail Sergeyevich, we must act more decisively, more actively and energetically. I said that, yes, we realize that this is so, we realize that our people have an interest in seeing that this very important beginning which we have implemented in changing our society is not disrupted. And I made the following point, that if Soviet people were to see that the Central Committee and the government had stopped halfway, at half-measures, or indeed, that they had limited themselves to some sort of campaign in tackling these immensely important tasks, then you and I would reap huge disappointment in our society, comrades.

The people have now wholeheartedly responded to the party's appeals. As I've already said, they are solidly behind our current policies. That's the main thing, comrades. That's the main prerequisite showing that we are on the right path and that our cause will certainly conclude successfully. Time has shown that there are also quite a few people who fully understand what restructuring is. But since they understand what its consequences will be, these people do not accept restructuring. It goes against the grain with them, as the saying has it. We know these people. They are exactly those who would like to give rather less to society and take from it rather more. And how many years have we been talking about them, after all? It isn't just now that we've started to make real demands of them.

There are such people among workers, and peasants, and management workers, and workers in the apparatus. They are also to be found among our intelligentsia. Moreover, many of them are able to adapt quickly to a changing situation. They are capable people. Some of them are even resourceful. Their main concern is to preserve the old, obsolete ways, to preserve their own privileges, even though this does not accord with our principles, laws, morality, or with our present policies. We can see them shouting about restructuring from all platforms and louder than anyone else, even though they are actually applying the brake to its implementation on all kinds of pretexts, including the most specious ones. I am saying this so that they, these people, know that the working people can see everything and will give each his due; some now, others a little later. Through the force of social pressure, we must involve these people in the struggle of the whole people to put into effect the decisions of the party congress. We shall not underestimate, nor shall we overestimate such phenomena. It is the natural course of the struggle to renew Soviet society.

We have a great experience in the struggle for socialism behind us. We know what has already happened when, at the drastic turning points of history, people -- even those who were dedicated to our cause -- did not immediately comprehend the new conditions, the new tasks, the need for new approaches. That's what happened during the NEP [New Economic Policy, pursued in the 1920's] period, when Vladimir Ilich Lenin had to make great efforts to prove both the need for a new economic policy and the fact that it was not a return to capitalism, but a means of transition to socialist construction.

Of course, we are living in other times. We are drawing up and implementing our plans in different historical conditions. But we can, and must, make use of Lenin's lessons in organizing the restructuring we have started. But I want to say once again: The CPSU Central Committee is convinced that we are on the right road. We shall carry out consistently and decisively the policy of acceleration and restructuring. Our society grows stronger in the course of reorganization. We acquire experience and the ability to work in the new conditions and to perform the new tasks. We are no longer the same people we were yesterday, let alone a year ago.

Every day, every month and every year will add to our experience and abilities and make us stronger and more able to perform the growing tasks of the acceleration of the country's social and economic development.

A few days ago I read with great interest in LITERATURNAYA GAZET -- I daresay you have also had a chance to acquaint yourselves with them -- the "Remarks on the Present Times" by Aleksandr Galman, one of our country's famous playwrights. He ended his musings with some words I would like to cite here: "We should not haughtily ask, 'What has actually changed? Where are the changes? I don't seem to see the big changes.' We need to work and toil to ensure that the reorganization becomes irreversible." Yes, comrades, that is so. I would fully agree with those words. We can say that positive changes are also taking place -- although not everywhere, not in all spheres, and not to the same degree -- in such an important sphere as the economy. For us the economy is the object of particular concern. We have recently adopted a number of major measures in this sphere. They embrace the problems of scientific and technical management, the refinement of the economic mechanism, problems of quality and resource saving. These measures also embrace many matters relating to the development, the further development, of our agro-industrial complex. We have put...[Gorbachev corrects himself] are putting the work of light industry and our trade, the construction complex and the material and technical supply network onto a new track. In a nutshell, the reorganization of our economy is developing in all directions. Those are the very pieces of groundwork that should bring into play for us the in-depth reserves of socialism, the potential of socialism, at the new stages of the struggle for acceleration. Then there are also our broad-scale measures to refine our foreign economic activity, about all that which is connected with the development at the present stage of economic ties with the socialist countries. They will also be reorganized fundamentally, and this reorganization has already begun. But there are still a good deal of problems which must be tackled, and they await a resolution, but we shall tackle them step by step, advancing along this chosen path.

Already our efforts to utilize our reserves, improve organization, strengthen discipline -- those are, as it were, our immediate reserves -- are beginning to have a positive effect on the economy. Just look: over the past 8 months, many indicators of our national economy, as has been said here, in essence, on the same basis, exceed the corresponding level for last year and plan targets for this year. This applies to industry, the agricultural sector, transportation, capital construction, and even such an important and complex sphere as trade. For example, I fully ascribe to the Soviet people the fact that labor productivity in our industry in 8 months rose by 4.8 percent, against a very...[Gorbachev corrects himself] a relatively high annual target of 4.1 percent. This made it possible to guarantee a rate of growth of 5.2 percent in 8 months, against an annual target of 4.3 percent. If one considers these results from a political point of view, and applies a political appraisal to them, these dry growth figures are an expression of the support of the Soviet people for the party's plans, the most powerful support -- support by means of their work. In this way our people also voiced their attitude to the party's course toward restructuring.

We are still not satisfied with the indicators of development, the development of our economy, but at the same time we note -- and this too, is something important to note; we must notice all that is happening -- the situation in our vast economy is changing for the better, slowly perhaps, even very slowly, perhaps, in some places. Look what an apparently contradictory picture presents itself. But in it we see positive aspects, and on the other hand problems that still require a solution.

Take last year: During 8 months the shortfall in contractual output delivered amounted to R9 billion. You understand what such shortfalls mean. It means a fever throughout the national economy, a blow against a regular working rhythm. This year shortfalls amounted to almost R5 billion. In other words, they have been almost halved. But, comrades, R5 billion is still a serious matter. We should all be disturbed by the situation concerning contractual discipline.

We have to deal with this important problem of the economy more quickly. If we do not resolve it, Comrades, we shall not ensure work without fits and starts. I mean, the productive utilization of resources. We shall spoil the mood of the worker, of the working people. This is our common problem. Here, as they say, we have to understand each other, move toward each other and strive for the unfailing fulfillment of contractual pledges.

Or take an index such as the completion of capital works. Eleven percent more of them were completed in 8 months than last year. Good!, one might even say. But these plans were not, after all, fulfilled, so that not everything is as good as it may appear. For example, in our analysis, if we were speaking as we did previously we would have just said: the completion of capital works increased by 11 percent. If we leave it like that, there will be completely different information for society. But if we were also to say that the plans for the completion of capital works were not fulfilled at the same time, then everyone will understand it to mean that many sectors will not receive the capacities by means of which it is necessary to produce output by the end of the year; working people will not get enough apartments, schools, hospitals and so on. That is what the underfulfillment of plans for capital construction means, both in terms of capital works and general capital construction plans.

All this is a question of enormous significance on which both the advance of the economy and the increased welfare of the people depend. The positive shifts in our economy have also been reflected in the fact that profits and profit plans have been fulfilled and we have received almost R3.5 billion more of them in 8 months.

This is what I should like, so to speak, to say when speaking about restructuring, having outlined the most general picture, and I have attempted to give a realistic picture of how all this is going. The process of restructuring is growing without a doubt. The work and the guests of people are growing deeper. All echelons are operating more actively, but comrades, we are still a long way off from that genuine change that we need for those plans we mapped out to attain the strategic aims set by the 27th CPSU Congress -- a long way off. It is possible to say that the process of deep, revolutionary changes in all spheres of the life of society is taking place, but ahead of us lie years of strenuous struggle.

Indeed, the way in which they will pursue the line on restructuring, the way they will carry out the task, will largely determine the economic conditions, the prerequisites, for the work of the labor collectives -- the atmosphere and conditions for initiative and independent work. After all, the most important political decisions that we have taken today, in the CPSU Central Committee and in the government, can be rendered lifeless by the activity of the upper echelons of management. Likewise, active work on the part of those echelons can impart to them a still greater dynamism. In our country the attempt is sometimes made in places to shift the emphasis, the weight of responsibility, upward, while those at the top often try to displace the weight and the responsibility for solving one problem or another onto those lower down. I've said it already, and I want to say it now: restructuring must be done both from below and from above. And I want to reaffirm that once again in my speech today.

Indeed, when I hear these remarks and reprimands addressed to the central ministries and departments, I recall that recently our newspapers gave coverage to the work in the commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet; there, among other things, they analyzed the work of the Ministry of Heavy Machine-Building in new conditions. This is the 3d year it has been working under experimental conditions. It was a very heated debate. The deputies, in my view, made it very hot for the leadership of that ministry, and deservedly so. Look at what was said. I made a note of it myself: "What is happening in this ministry is very symptomatic." The employees of this ministry are finding it very difficult to give up their old habits and work styles which have become established but are now obsolete in relation to organizations of lower standing. They are probably finding it most difficult of all to give up rights which, in conditions of reorganization, should be passed by the ministry to associations and enterprises. That is the main point, so to speak. It turned out that conservatism was deep-rooted in that ministry. And yet it's been 3 years on an experiment! How implanted is this conservatism, and how hard it is to shake it loose! We must take this into account, comrades; this is what reorganization means. We must not simplify it by believing that this can be solved alone with a cavalry charge.

The personnel of the ministry are trying to keep in their hands that which should be passed on to others, to those who, in the final analysis, settle the destiny of the plan. The apparatus of this ministry, as we can see, has apparently been reduced, but the correspondence, Comrade (?Nedelko), has not been reduced. As you have said, it must, obviously, be reduced still more. The ministry continues to send out huge numbers of circulars, a huge number of indices not required by the experiment. In other words, the old, old ways, on the basis of the old approaches. The nature of financial autonomy relations within the framework of enterprises and associations has essentially stayed the same. Strictly speaking, there are no genuine financial-autonomy teams.

When deputies acquainted themselves directly with several, with 10 enterprises, it turned out that both engineering and technical personnel, and even managers, not to mention middle-ranking personnel and workers, have a very weak command of the new methods of management and of material incentives. They simply do not even know, yet they have been working in the conditions of the experiment for over 2 years. This shows what the position taken by the management of an industry means! It will then reflect itself upon enterprises of the branch in the same form. Objectively speaking, though, this ministry does show progress both in terms of a scientific and technical advance and in quality, but this main problem of changing methods of management, transition from bureaucratic administration to economic methods of management is being solved very badly.

And here, comrades, we have an industry...; [Gorbachev changes thought] we are talking about an industry headed by our very experienced and prominent economic planner, its minister, Comrade Sergey Aleksandrovich Afanasyev [the minister of heavy and transport machine building]. Sergey Aleksandrovich. We appreciate his experience, he is our prominent industrialist. I am speaking now about this ministry, about this minister, yet I am thinking also of others. Evidently, this has to become a subject for discussion in the Central Committee. Developing the ideas of the radical restructuring of the system for managing the national economy, we will go further on. We have now decided, and a wide preparation is under way, to transfer, beginning in 1987, such ministries as Minkhimmash [Ministry of Chemical Machine Building], Minneftekhimprom [Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], Minpribor [Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems], and 36 large enterprises and associations of the country belonging to 17 industrial ministries, to conditions of self-financing and self-recouping on the basis of complete financial autonomy along the lines now being followed by the VAZ [Volga Automobile Works] and the Sumy Machine-Building Works. We will follow this way unswervingly -- and consistently. The Central Committee is worried about the situation when, in the process of implementing the decisions adopted lately, some ministries and departments are putting off to later dates the solutions of absolutely urgent tasks and, in this way, are revising the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the government. And we shall have to look into this, too.

But first of all, I think, both the Gosplan and the ministries should think about it. This is the old way of doing things. When we quite often [changes thought].... When the ink on decisions is barely dry, yet already storm clouds are gathering around them; commissions of experts of some sort go into session, planners or operational personnel in some industry or other -- and already new proposals for a review of the decisions are put forward. We must put an end to this. Even if something is justifiably queried, nevertheless, some way must be found of fulfilling a decision, and of enforcing it. Why? Because then, when the next decisions come along, they will be approached in a responsible way, and only reliable targets will be established, and realistic tasks will be set. Up until now, it has been very easy to adopt decisions here, and people want to adopt an easy attitude toward them, too. This is a dangerous path, along which we traversed quite recently, and we know what it led to.

For decades burning issues remained unsolved, and have remained unsolved. On the one hand, the appearance of active practical work was created, decisions were taken on this or that issue. And on the other hand, right then and there, at the end of the year, when the next annual plan was being drawn up, whole volumes of amendments to the decisions already adopted were introduced. A dangerous path -- we shall not take that path. And we should warn all comrades of this. First and foremost, Gosplan and the ministries should be given warning of this. Their role in this is also a great one.

This, comrades, will also have its effect on restructuring and on the consequences of restructuring. We still have ministries which, even after the June plenum, are proposing technical solutions at enterprises being newly-built which contain no innovations. If we were to agree to these and bring these projects into being, we would be preserving our backwardness in this important sphere, without which our economy can make no breakthrough, without which there can be no real acceleration. We would be preserving our backwardness by 15 to 20 years, for when we build an enterprise and install tools and equipment, it is for a minimum of 15 or 20 years of use.

In this respect too we can see that our central departments are being slow in restructuring, as is also the Committee on Science and Technology, which monitors them. It is apt too for the latter to be reminded that it is not at the present time fulfilling its role. Today there were many engineers in that square. [Gorbachev looks toward person on platform, seeking name of square]

[Person on platform] There's an institute nearby.

[Gorbachev resumes] That is it. They asked me many questions about the role of engineers in our society, how the Central Committee views this and how this problem will be solved, whether the prestige of engineering work will be enhanced, and about forms of providing incentives for engineers' work. I was very uneasy about these questions, and there were many of them. Why was this? Well, you know, we conducted an experiment in Leningrad, which produced fine results, in providing incentives for the work of engineers, designers and scientific workers. There, on the basis of these decisions, the collectives in scientific institutes where this experiment was being conducted, got rid of all the deadwood that was, so to speak, quite unneeded in these establishments. The people are probably needed in other places and would be of benefit there. In point of fact, there was a reduction of one-third in their numbers, but the development projects increased, their standard rose and there was an increase, a considerable increase, in payments. This, moreover, was dependent on the engineers' creative contribution.

We were of the opinion that this was a fine course and a correct course. We adopted a decision and recommended it. But this is not now operating. For the purposes of a checkup I gave instructions that a look be taken in particular at, I think it was, the Ministry of Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems -- yes, it was that ministry. It is a ministry that must achieve a high standard in the equipment that is produced. It is connected with the entire national economy, and its products will influence the whole of our national economy and the whole of our economy. What then proved to be the case? They had approached the matter in a formalistic way and had limited things to just a wage leveling and an increase of a few rubles to all and sundry, irrespective of their contribution, and nothing.

This is the ministry, again the role of the ministry. For this reason I am very satisfied with the fact that at meetings, during meetings and conversations here in the Kuban, this topic was raised. It is in accord with our thinking in the Central Committee and government, and I think that this should be our concern: raising the role of ministries and departments in restructuring work.

Now, comrades I shall go on to another problem, one which would appear to be a specific topic of restructuring, and a problem which, unless it is resolved, I think that we shall not resolve the tasks of restructuring. It concerns democracy, the democratization of our society, of all spheres in the life of our society, of the economy, and of Soviet state bodies, the social sphere, the cultural sphere, all spheres. Once again I return to that meeting on Oktyabrskaya Square. Speaking there were engineers who had just graduated from the university. It was when I asked, because I was interested by the profundity of the questions posed, I said: You probably have an interest in philosophy, in knowledge, don't you? What do you do? I have graduated from the university, he says, I've just finished. This is the new force which will now get involved in this life. Doctors, many representatives of many professions. What did I think when I heard these questions, when I attempted to some extent to answer them insofar as the situation permitted.

Comrades, I thought of how much our people have grown up, of what intellectual potential it contains, creative potential, and of how, in resolving issues in the country, we still do not make use of this potential, relying on administration by injunction, on giving commands, on issuing orders. This, after all, is a phenomenon which has spread to all, even party bodies, where our highly-placed people, or people who occupy leading positions of one kind or another, often having only listened awhile to the suggestions, opinions of working people, of rank-and-file communists or engineers and specialists, do not have the patience to hear things through to the end. They give the impression that they know it all, that they are bored with all this, that they are tired. By their whole bearing they give one to understand that it is time to wind things up. And, if you don't wind up, then, some of them do not have enough patience and party-mindedness and they say: you know what, go and get on with your own business and we'll look into it here without you.

This, comrades, is a widespread situation. I have observed it in many parts of the country. People write to the Central Committee about this, and our press publishes so much material on the subject. What is more, we now find that in the course of restructuring, those who have the most difficult time are the innovators, the active people -- those who are restless and indefatigable. They're just, well, upsetting the established stereotype of the work of many of our cadres, making them to get moving. They find it so difficult, you know, to bestir themselves. They're set in their ways and don't want to change. They must change. I will tell you that we must include the people in the process of restructuring via the democratization of society. If what we're talking about is the essence of restructuring -- its principle essence -- I spoke of this yesterday. I don't know whether it was broadcast and whether you heard it or not, but I would reduce it to a simple form: We must create the prerequisites -- in every labor collective, in every party organization, in every oblast and republic, every industry, in every central department, in the whole party -- for our man to feel himself to be master of his country. And a master has, after all, serious obligations. He bears a great responsibility. He has to see to it that all is as it should be in his domain and in that for which he is answerable: that there's no stagnation, that processes evolve dynamically, that things are changing for the better. He must ensure that all those who are in this or that collective, rayon, at the enterprise or on the farm, feel confident and act energetically, and refuse to reconcile themselves to the things that are holding us back!

The point is this: that it is man, comrades, that must solve all this for us in the course of this restructuring. We have espoused openness, open discussion of inconvenient problems. This sometimes even worries our aktiv, the veterans, and others. Some people write letters to the Central Committee -- I even have them with me here -- and say, Mikhail Sergeyevich, we're all in favor of restructuring, but there's an awful lot of criticism -- is everything really all that bad? Some say we must keep up the criticism and not let it slacken, but show more of the positive things that restructuring is beginning to achieve. I would go along with that.

We must broaden publicity, there must be more openness, and our people must know everything that is going on in the labor collective, in the rayon, town, oblast, republic, and in the country. And this must not be forgotten by anyone including leading cadres and communists. Yes, our party is the ruling one: it works out policy, it implements cadre policy, organizational and educational work, and it leads the people; but, comrades, the party is at the service of the people. Its leading and directing position is not a privilege; it is, above all, an immense responsibility to the people for the destiny of the country.

That is why the party, and therefore all of us communists, from the rank-and-file communists to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the members of the Politburo, are at the service of the people. If anyone has forgotten this I am reminding them from this platform. That is why our cause is the correct one. We can sense that we are on the right track. It is gaining strength, and it will become more rapid and irreversible. This reorganization will be more dynamic if we focus great attention on those questions of expanding democratism in our society. And so, when you are in conversation you too will all be saying this -- I do not suspect that you are against this view and that you will merely adapt yourselves to what I have said -- that you are also in favor of this. Do I understand this correctly, or not? Or, perhaps, there are still those who don't agree with such an approach?

[Animation in hall] But they speak more clearly on this side! [of the hall; laughter from audience and from Gorbachev] Come closer, so you are of the same opinion as well! [Applause]

But when, comrades, it comes to a question of a specific manifestation of these political directives, including directives about expanding democratism, on the broad involvement of the working people in all processes, political processes, the process of managing the economy, the spiritual sphere, and in solving social issues. In some places there is not only -- so to speak -- a slow transition toward implementing these directives, but there is simply confusion.

It emerges that we must constantly consult, and be with the people. Comrade (?Nede'ko) has recounted how strikingly necessary it is to be closer to the people. Incidentally, this was all said before, at the time it was needed, to forewarn us. A communist should live amid the masses, be constantly linked with the people, serve them, listen carefully, reflect in policy what the people are saying, uplift the people for the implementation of that policy -- Lenin's simple formulas all, but how profound. Today we need them, like air, like a central lever by which to raise society to the task of restructuring. Here you see, this is already in the hands of the raykom first secretary, and I believe you are already doing the very thing I have been talking about: getting closer to the people, working with the people, involving them, consulting with them, and accomplishing great deeds.

How difficult is it to change. Your official enters his cold office, sits down, and shuffles pieces of paper. Even when the first secretary wants him, he says, "Not now, I haven't finished with this complaint yet. I'll write a letter." And he writes a reply to the complaint, although the answer was plain ever before he started looking into it, because there are many such complaints. For a week the instructor, or other employee writes his reply. He has work to do. There appears to be work to do, but in reality he has no work to do. In this I see the essential point: a lack of desire to go to the people, to be with them, and take part in this living process of restructuring, the postcongress restructuring.

This is also a manifestation... [Gorbachev corrects himself] These are actions which screen incomplete understanding of the meaning of democracy today. At the plenum, as Ivan Kuzmich and Mikhail Ivanovich remember, I said: All of us, comrades, must start learning to work in conditions of extended democracy. He who used to give orders and rule by decree must now rouse the people and involve them, and utilize their potential.

It seems that many people are not excited about the openness which is increasingly taking hold in all spheres of the life of our society. Many cases occur of a pathological reaction to criticism from the working people. It must be said that among the workers and peasants too, and among our intelligentsia, the process of the extension of democracy does not meet with universal approval, because democracy, comrades, means not only rights, but also responsibility and obligations — it is a matter of discipline. Democracy is not a condition in which all is permitted; it is not anarchy. It is the unity of rights and obligations which make it possible for a person to implement his civic position, but at the same time democracy presupposes the participation of everybody by his work in achieving the aims of our society. This means that the obverse side of his democracy must be directed toward everybody.

[Text] Therefore, when I speak of broadening democracy, this is a reproach directed not just to officials but to society as a whole. When the need for discussion of one problem or another arises, the need to act on some matter, let us turn more to Lenin, and more often. I have had cause to deal with questions of democracy quite deeply in my work for a number of reasons. I derive the most profound and convincing thoughts on this from Lenin's legacy. Vladimir Ilich said a great deal about socialism and democracy. I would like here today to cite his words from his article "a caricature of Marxism." Socialism, Ilich said, is impossible without democracy in two senses: first, the proletariat cannot accomplish a socialist revolution unless it prepares for it with a struggle for democracy and second, victorious socialism cannot maintain its victory unless full democracy is realized.

We have made major decisions on the local soviets; we are opening up great scope for them. We are creating judicial opportunities so that they may manifest their power as the power of the working people. After all, working people, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia form the main mass there. We must proceed toward broadening the rights of social organizations. Comrades, will we really be losing anything if we, while restructuring is under way, while we are resolving innovative tasks, and when we should be involving our young people in this — if we broaden the rights of our Komsomol organization in all spheres at this time. In particular, one may put it like this, for example: No issues at an enterprise to do with young people must be resolved without the Komsomol's participation. Certainly that is the right way of organizing things? Take those enterprises which are at the forefront of scientific and technical progress. Who is at work there? Young people, and young engineers, at that, not just rank and file workers. For example, we are developing new areas connected with the country's raw material base and with power engineering. Who is working there and developing all these places? Young people. Only trust, responsibility, involvement, real involvement in resolving major state tasks, in resolving political issues, managing the national economy, in resolving issues relating to morality and order — only this will make our young people more active and more dedicated to the ideals of socialism.

If something does not go well somewhere, if we come across facts about young peoples' apolitical attitude and indifference, if they shut themselves up in a world of trivial ideas and concerns, then that is all our fault. Young people want to participate actively in all of this restructuring. We sense this. And it is necessary to achieve this. But before any legal decisions, is it really difficult now? Do present-day norms which regulate economic life or the activity of institutes and schools really not permit all this, really not permit one today, to ask questions about the initiative, the responsibility about the Komsomol's greater independence? It does, and, you see, this is your concern. This is democracy.

Is it really the case that the trade unions are doing everything necessary as they should in our country today? They have become toothless in some places. If yesterday I permitted the expression that there are those among our party secretaries -- I also wanted to speak about this, but now -- who dance a merry polka around the managers instead of building relations with them on a party basis, you understand, on our principles. [sentence as heard] Well, the trade unions dance the rakowiak with the economic managers when it is necessary to speak firmly sometimes in the common interests of the collectives and to (?pose issues). And then, many questions which have not been resolved for years would be more quickly resolved. That is really all there is to it. That, you understand, is our whole system of democracy. I do not want to deal with everything now. I would just like to stress that we can achieve a restructuring when people perceive themselves to be the masters in their country, and they can feel that way if the process of democratization spreads in the country.

But, you see, when I speak of democracy I also would like to say that an example is needed in this connection. In the party bodies, above all, they should give an example. We have suggested to society the course toward acceleration and the present policy. We must give an example of the correct interpretation of this policy, of the correct attitude toward its implementation and toward restructuring. But even here, in party bodies, strange incidents occur.

Well, we say reorganization means showing an uncompromising attitude to negative phenomena. It is publicity, and it would seem there already are truisms, and we feel that that is how it must be in society. Society must be informed, must know everything, and must be able to make a conscious judgement, so to speak.

Look here, at a recent plenum of the Kurgan party obkom Comrade Plekhanov, the first secretary, delivered a report. It was a fine report, full of content, sharp, and critical. They started to print this report in the oblast newspaper. But they needed out so much of it that it became rounded out as a result, just like a year ago, just like 5 years ago. It was all peace and quiet. More than 30 reductions were made so they tell me from the Central Committee. And they were precisely in those parts [of the report] where reference was made to shortcomings in work, specific culprits, this or that omission or abuse. So it turned out that there two types of publicity existed in Kurgan; one for the narrow circle, and the other for everyone else. So it is not far from having one discipline for some and another for others. One set of laws for some and another set of laws for others, and so on. No, we have but one legislation, one discipline for all, and socialist morals for one and all.

Now I want to turn to the fact that much depends on how rapidly the CPSU itself reorganizes itself, and all its links, from primary party organizations to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to the CPSU Central Committee. Comrades, we must do this and this must be our primary concern; and that of the country's party aktiv. The CPSU must give an example to the whole of society in this connection. If we hear and read in the press that working people through their initiative are submitting proposals for judgement, posing questions, and exposing shortcomings, but the primary party organizations, the raykom or gorkom wants to smooth them over or remain silent over them, then this does not help matters and, in light of the tasks in the course of reorganization, such a party committee loses its authority. On the contrary, we must spur people on with our style, our approaches to work, and in the way we shape questions spur people on to work with initiative in a principled manner, in a party manner, so that we can speak in the same way at our meetings as we speak in the street or in the home, or in private.

So that at meetings we not only discuss how the campaign is going, but also burning questions worrying communists and working people in this or that rayon, republic, enterprise, or industry.

The primary party organization, party raykom and gorkom stand closest to this. Comrades, the rayon link and the primary party organization must place the huge tasks upon their shoulders of joining our political line with real life to ensure that this political line is implemented in all its facets. One needs an example of activity by party organs; one needs an example by communists. If there is a persistence of the old approaches that we have condemned and that have been quite widespread in the party when they used to say one thing but yet in fact party and economic chiefs and the secretary of a party organization acted differently, if such a divergence is maintained, things will not work and people will not trust them. People are reacting sharply nowadays and they see things, and we all are in the eyes of working people and all communists...

Therefore, I call on the inhabitants of Krasnodar to maintain the efforts that they have been undertaking in terms of restructuring all of the work in the kray party organization over the last years in order to make a healthier party ambience based upon Leninist principles and upon principles of party spirit. There is a cleansing underway in both the party organization and in the kray as a whole and this cleansing will bear enormous fruit, comrades. How do people, in conversations, support these efforts by the kray party organization? One must conduct this work unwaveringly. We must not have individuals that cannot be touched; we must not have spheres beyond control, beyond party or public control. This concerns not only leading cadres but all rank-and-file communists, workers, our intelligentsia, and peasants. If one needs to tell someone something when he goes astray from the right way then he must be told so within the framework of our socialist democracy, within the framework of openness, frankness, and truthfulness. One must not be afraid of the process of democratization. It will not only not weaken our society but, on the contrary, it will strengthen it. It will not only not undermine discipline and order but, on the contrary, all this will be taking place on the basis of awareness.

You will say: but demagogues and slanderers already have made use of this process of democracy and openness. Yes. So what? Won't we be able to deal with them. We will comrades. We will manage. When we discuss openly, then, you know we will put anyone in his place including the one who has overstepped the mark and the one who wants to slander. But everything that is aimed at rectifying shortcomings, everything that brings valuable proposals and opens up the potential of labor collectives in our society as a whole must be welcomed and stimulated, and we must follow that path steadfastly. The example must be set up by the CPSU and its party bodies and its party cadres. I hope that that is the way it will be in the Kray party organization. [applause]

The Kuban is a big agrarian region and, naturally, at both today's meeting and in yesterday's conversations, the main theme is that of the fate of today's harvest, and of future plans. Do you know what delighted me? The people of the Kuban are dissatisfied at things they have not achieved. That, too, is something new for Kuban people. [laughter]. Come now, that, I believe, is something that I can say without any exaggeration within the framework of openness and truthfulness. [quieter laughter] This dissatisfaction, despite all that the Kuban does and the enormous contribution it makes toward resolving the food problem, I know [incomplete sentence] I will say that it is a powerful stimulus toward the future growth of the positive processes in the agrarian sector, and precisely in the most advanced directions. Comrades, I welcome, I very much welcome your efforts.

We are counting on scientific and technical progress. We are counting on intensive farming methods. We are counting on the human being whom we want to involve increasingly strongly through the incentive mechanism and new methods of management -- primarily collective contracting, financial autonomy, new forms of management and structures, workshop structure, and so on. All that merits the warmest support and approval.

I have heard truly striking things. Perhaps I even knew this, but during the meeting there suddenly was a comparison. A yield within the bounds of 30 [as heard] during the 11th 5-Year Plan period. During the 10th 5-Year Plan period a yield within the bounds of 30, and during the 11th 5-Year Plan period a yield within the bounds of 30. Now we have the first step toward intensive technology and, after all, this is the first experiment and much still remains that is unrefined and not thoroughly thought-out. Just look at what a leap forward there already has been. I would say to you in this respect that this is so important, that you comrades, evidently presently cannot imagine all of its importance. We have achieved a certain level in intensive technology this year. Next year we will have 37 million. Is that the figure, Anatoliy Pavlovich?

[Man seated in hall] Thirty-six million throughout the country.

[Gorbachev] Yes, 36 million throughout the country. By the end of the 5-Year Plan period we will be cultivating grain crops with intensive technology on a little over 50 million hectares. If one assumes there is an increase of a metric ton, it is an increase on these 50 million hectares of 50 million metric tons on average throughout the country. Last year the average throughout the country was (?one) [incomplete sentence] No, a metric ton, roughly a metric ton, 16 million metric tons, altogether, was it?

This is the grain that we are at present purchasing with currency, comrades. This is our own grain, high-quality grain, and we are obtaining it through intensive technology. Just see what an economic and political task is being solved on the basis of such an approach to the grain issue. We must solve this task, and I believe that we first and foremost need to follow the path we have been travelling -- the path of concentrating resources where we obtain the biggest return. I believe that the Kuban above all belongs to such regions. Therefore, it was not without reason that people from Britain observed your work and left saying: "We have nothing more to do here." The farms where they worked received two quintals less in comparison with our farms. That was in the Pavlovskaya Rayon, was it not?

[Man's voice] Pavlovskaya Rayon, [word indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Yes, Pavlovskaya Rayon. It recalls remember an occasion when the British made a flea and our people put shoes on it. [Some animation among the audience; the reference is to a story by Leskov, a late 19th century writer]

Comrades, this means that we can work with you. After all, we have only just begun, and what is more this is on a vast scale, a shortage of equipment, and our methods, especially when we employ the means of protection about which Mikhail Ivanovich was speaking. Understand this: If everything is done properly and in accordance with the technology, we will be able to achieve great targets. The very same thing is happening in animal husbandry.

Indeed at the "Iskra" complex the comrades from the kray who were alongside me were saying that the process of (?chemicalization) together with industrial technology and an improvement in the feeding base will secure a fast increase in milk yields. I have been told that this has provided 500 kg in the kray as a whole. [indistinct interjection from the hall] Six hundred? An increase of 600 kg? And in equal feeding conditions, comrades. That also is using the intensive method. You have 4 percent less cows, yet you've increased the milk yield. With the same livestock capita -- for the numbers of breeding cattle stock has not changed -- you have increased your meat output by 24 percent in 3 years. Isn't that correct? That is intensive agriculture! But if we went back to staking everything on livestock capita again, we could build the livestock farms, find the stock, find the workers, do it all -- but there would be no indication when we would get the produce. We would be throwing fodder around. So the intensive path is the crucial task and the main direction of our work in the agrarian sector, as well. I support, strongly support, the competent efforts that the kray party organization is making toward this. They know what it is all about in the Kuban. You are the people who know how to work, especially on the land. It is gratifying that you are now good when it comes to livestock farming as well, which was unpopular in the Kuban at one time, dairy farming especially, but now it seems the number of experts is increasing all the time. I welcome that. You can count on our understanding and support.

Comrades, in conclusion of my speech which has for the most part consisted of reactions to what you have said, I want to express my enormous satisfaction with the exchange of views that has taken place. I have benefitted enormously, and I do not believe it will be immodest on my part to say that these conversations also have been useful for the kray party organization, the cadres, and the people we have been talking with. We expect active work from the kray party organization in all spheres on restructuring. We believe the people of the Kuban have a huge potential for successfully resolving their tasks at the new stage of our society's development, and I wish you every success. [applause]

POLITBURO MEETS, DISCUSSES TALYZIN'S PRC VISIT

LD181723 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- At today's meeting the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) recognized it advisable to introduce additional benefits for the participants in the Great Patriotic War and for the families of the fallen servicemen. In this connection it is planned to establish a fifty per cent discount on the cost of fuel acquired by disabled war veterans for their apartments as well as the same discount on the payment of rent, fuel costs and public utilities charges for the wives and parents of the servicemen who died while defending the motherland, irrespective of the pension being received by them.

The Political Bureau discussed the results of the work to consider people's written and oral messages addressed to the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The major of the questions raised by people had been promptly considered by the leading bodies of the party. Appropriate decisions had been taken upon them, and necessary instructions had been issued.

Having discussed a report by Nikolay Talyzin on the results of the trip to the People's Republic of China (PRC), the meetings and conversations with the leading figures of the PRC, the Political Bureau pointed out that such contacts increasingly enter the practice of relations between the two countries and serve to stimulate mutually beneficial cooperation between them in various fields both on the basis of perfecting the forms which have already justified themselves and through a search for new, most promising ones. It was emphasized that, in accordance with the course determined by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet Union would continue to do everything depending on it to secure that Soviet-Chinese relations acquire the character of strong goodneighbourliness for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of strengthening the cause of peace and socialism.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee also considered other matters aimed at implementing the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Party and the CPSU Central Committee's guidelines for the major directions of the country's economic and social development, and at translating the foreign-policy course into life.

GROMYKO CHAIRS PRESIDIUM SESSION 12 SEP

PM171307 Moscow IZEVSTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 86 morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chaired by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in the Kremlin 12 September.

The Presidium examined the question of the work of Kirghiz SSR soviets of people's deputies in organizing medical services for the population. A report was delivered by T. Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Deputy L.P. Shurygina, chief of a department at Moscow's No 79 City Polyclinic, reported on behalf of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies who studied the practice of medical services for the population in the Kirghiz SSR. Deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S. Mukashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B. Yazkuliyeu, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.A. Gavrilova, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and weaver at the Vyazniki production association for industrial linen textiles; USSR Minister of Health S.P. Burenkov; USSR General Prosecutor A.M. Rekunkov; and N.N. Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, took part in the discussion of this question.

Afterwards, as part of its monitoring functions, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the fulfillment of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 12 August 1985 Resolution "On the Work of the Irkutsk Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies on Observing the Demands of Legislation as Regards Ensuring the Upkeep of the Housing Stock and Improving Housing Conditions for Citizens." A report by Irkutsk Oblispolkom Chairman A.M. Kovalchuk was heard. A co-report by the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions was delivered at the session by Yu. S. Znamenskiy, deputy chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Communal Housing and Municipal Economy Commission.

III. 19 Sep 86

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

R.-B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.G. Nikolskiy, USSR first deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry; and I.N. Dmitriyev, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, took part in the debate. The resolutions adopted on these questions will be published in the press. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also examined several other questions of state life. Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, and Yu. F. Solovyev took part in the discussion of the questions on the agenda.

LIGACHEV ADDRESSED EDUCATION OFFICIALS

LD162046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Meetings with heads of social sciences departments, rectors and secretaries of party committees from a number of the country's higher education establishments and leading employees of local party committees have taken place at the CPSU Central Committee. The meetings were held and addressed by Comrade Ligachev. Issues of increasing the role of social sciences departments, professors and lecturers in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, in reorganizing higher education, in improving the Marxist-Leninist training of student youth and of Soviet people were discussed. The necessity to sharply increase the effectiveness of social research conducted in the country's higher education establishments was mentioned. The necessity to increase significantly the level of party leadership of social sciences departments and to improve steadily the qualitative composition of lecturing staff was indicated.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS KAZAKHSTAN AKTIV MEETINGS

LD171148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv in Karaganda, just as previously held meetings of the aktivs of Pavoldar, Kokchetav, and North Kazakhstan Oblasts, talked about unused possibilities for increasing the industrial and agricultural potential, increasing the pace of the harvest and of work at farms and complexes. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan spoke at the meetings of the (?aktivs). During his stay in the oblasts, he visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction sites, and cultural and consumer facilities.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ORDER OF LENIN TO MINISTER

LD111407 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Decree, Vasiliy Aledsandrovich Shamshin, USSR minister of communications, was awarded the Order of Lenin for Great Services in the Development of Communications -- radio and television, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

OUTPUT OF INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE FOR JAN-AUG VIEWED

PM181124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All -Union Competition Diary": "Winter Is Almost Upon Us"]

[Excerpts] Industry: [passage omitted] The increase in industrial output in January-August totaled 5.2 percent and labor productivity rose by 4.8 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. These indicators exceed the plan targets (4.3 and 4.1 percent respectively). The total output sales program was exceeded by 2 percent. All ministries and union republics met the target for this indicator.

However, a comparison of industry's performance in August with the indicators for the preceding 7 months reveals that in a number of sectors the pace has slowed down. The past month was unsuccessful in machine building, where development had proceeded at an accelerated rate in the preceding months since the beginning of the year. The fulfillment of the plan for the production of certain types of goods in this sector began lagging. This had a negative effect on the production rhythm of allied enterprises. Thus, as a result of delayed essential deliveries, enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry failed to meet the 8-month target for the production of forging and pressing machines and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building did not fulfill the program for the production of rolling equipment and freight cars.

Economic managers and party organizations in all sectors of industry must pay special attention to the reinforcement of contract discipline and the improvement of output quality. It must not be forgotten that high quality goods represent millions of saved rubles which are otherwise still frequently being spent to salvage substandard goods. This applies above all to the producers of consumer goods. There is no demand for many types of consumer goods and they only clutter up storage facilities. Numerous complaints have been received about the output of footwear and textile enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry.

As a whole the country's industry fulfilled its contract commitments 98.9 percent. Collectives of enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production are lagging in particular in this respect. The leadership of these ministries must improve the situation at lagging enterprises within the shortest possible time.

A crucial period in the industry's work is just beginning. After all, not a great deal of time remains before the end of the year. A reliable basis must be laid for the fulfillment of the targets for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan and successful work next year. Every working day must be a shock labor day.

Agriculture: As a result of the skillful application of intensive techniques, Tatar grain growers have grown quite a good [neplokhoy] harvest and delivered 1.4 million metric tons of grain to state granaries, fulfilling their pledges ahead of schedule. Belgorod Oblast farms have completed the harvest of silage corn ahead of schedule. In Uzbekistan, where the cotton harvest has started, an all-out effort is under way to switch to machine picking.

There are many reports of this kind on the editorial office teleprinter at the moment. [passage omitted]

Many farms in the Altay, for instance, are harvesting bread grain in shock labor fashion. [paragraph continues]

All participants in the harvest campaign here have now switched to an around-the-clock timetable. This has enabled grain growers in the kray to cut grain crops on more than 3 million hectares and to thresh them on 2.4 million hectares much sooner than last year. It is no accident that the Altady agricultural workers are much closer to completing the harvest than their neighbors. [passage omitted]

Feed procurement is continuing. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration 98.4 million metric tons of feed units had been procured by 8 September, more than at this time last year. However, there are still many farms, above all in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, and Latvia, where the pace of the procurement of highly nutritious feeds has fallen.

The harvest is in full swing on vegetable plots and in the orchards. In comparison with last year certain changes for the better can be observed here. So, for instance, 9 percent more vegetables, 6 percent more potatoes, and 15 percent more fruit and berries than last year have been procured.

And how are livestock farmers coping with their pledges? The purchases of livestock and poultry have increased by 7.5 percent in comparison with the same period last year, of milk by 4.6 percent, and of eggs by 5.2 percent. Work is organized efficiently at the animal fattening complexes and units in Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Kirghizia, and Penza Oblast. Much more livestock and poultry than last year has been sold to the state here. Tangible increases in the sales of milk have been achieved by livestock units in Belorussia, the Buryat ASSR, and Perm and Amur Oblasts. But there also are laggards. In Estonia, the Chechen-Ingush and Yakut ASSR's, and Bryansk, Pskov, and Tula Oblasts the results are lower. Work at feed preparation shops is getting under way, but on farms in Kemerovo and Chita Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR one in five of these shops is out of action. In the Uzbek SSR feed preparation shops do not exist on one in three farms. It is necessary to try and make up what has been omitted here.

CPSU'S SOLOVYEV ON LENINGRAD INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

PM181401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Yu. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "Party Life: How Restructuring Is Proceeding": "Course of Intensification"]

[Text] At the party meeting at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod, where I was to speak, the talk was of the prospects for developing the enterprise and making better use of the existing potential and of creating conditions which would promote the dynamic acceleration of scientific and technical progress and appreciable growth in the efficiency and quality of work not only among the turbine makers themselves but in the domestic power engineering industry.

Of course, these questions have been raised previously in one way or another. Plans for measures were drawn up. Timescales for their fulfillment were planned. But eroded responsibility, half-measures in technical policy, and compromises in elucidating relations between departments, as well as self-deception with well-known achievements have gradually created -- as, incidentally, they have in many other collectives too -- an atmosphere of definite complacency and self-indulgence. The nonfulfillment of the targets for the last 5-year plan in terms of output and labor productivity growth is a consequence of these causes.

The discussion was pointed. There was a feeling that people had long been waiting for a detailed and self-critical exchange of opinions and were interested in resolutely modernizing and retooling shops on a modern footing, developing initiative and independence, and improving responsibility and discipline.

It was stressed at this and other meetings at primary party organizations with obkom personnel participating that the work that has been begun is complex and requires a definite economic, organizational, and psychological reorientation in cadres' thinking and changes in the style and methods of the activities of party organizations and committees. And this restructuring must not be postponed.

The implementation of the "Intensification '90" territorial and sector program has had an effect on the pace of acceleration of scientific and technical progress even at the initial stage, has promoted labor productivity growth, and has slowed, although not stopped, the decline in return on capital.

The new Leningrad proposals approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo to substantially restrict the expansion of enterprises, to sharply reduce new industrial construction, and to channel efforts and funds into modernizing existing capacities, equipping them with the most modern equipment, and at the same time ridding ourselves of obsolescent and obsolete equipment were a logical continuation of this program. As job certification has shown, around one-third of all machine tools and machines at enterprises fall into the latter category. Their presence hampers the rational utilization of the latest and progressive equipment, since there is a shortage of personnel. One way out is to organize two and three shifts at enterprises. Only in this way is it possible to boost returns on the active part of fixed capital comparatively quickly and to overcome the still-evident attempts by economic managers to return to extensive methods of economic development. It would be expedient to channel the resources of contracting organizations thereby released and the considerable capital investment in this case into expediting the resolution of urgent social problems. Currently this means the principled line developed, as is well known, at the party Central Committee June (1986) Plenum. The high assessment of Leningraders' initiatives obliges us to do a great deal and increase the responsibility of party committees and organizations and each communist for the unconditional fulfillment of what has been planned.

It can be said without exaggeration that the initial stage of restructuring is the most complex, because it coincides with a simultaneous buildup in acceleration rates. There is simply no time for the hesitation, long explanations, and endless arguments which once lasted years. We need action. In orienting party gorkoms and raykoms, enterprise party committees, and primary party organizations to persistently renew all aspects of life, the obkom believes the main task for them is to augment their efforts in asserting the new approaches to solving the problems of economic and social development and to actively support useful initiatives.

Old ways are unwilling to bow out. The inertia of opposition to the new can still be seen one way or another in various forms at Leningrad enterprises and scientific collectives and is also visible in certain party committees and social organizations, and among economic managers. But this inertia, as the real situation shows, is surmountable. After all, the overwhelming majority of communists, party activists, and leading cadres are clearly aware of the need for change and are working hard to help bring that change about.

The other day I inquired how things were going at the metal plant. Party Committee Secretary V. Kondratyev reported that the discussion at the party meeting had defined more precisely the directions for regrouping forces. The enterprise collective has already achieved hopeful results. [paragraph continues]

The turbine makers have been thorough in their shipments of equipment to projects scheduled for completion. A program for establishing workloads for production units is being coordinated and the structure of capital investment has been changed: R40 million is being allocated from funds intended for production development to be spent on solving tasks in the social sphere without detriment to equipment production in the necessary volume.

In most production collectives in the city and oblast and at experimental scientific research institute enterprises people are preparing thoroughly and in a well-conceived manner for the switch to the new working system. Certain research establishments have considered it entirely right to use unique scientific equipment and instruments in two and three shifts as well. It must be noted that we are far from the idea of imposing some kind of universal operating plan on collectives and subordinating them to standardized procedures. Choosing the optimum means of achieving plan targets is a task for collectives themselves. There are no limits on their initiative.

The correctness of precisely this approach is confirmed by the practice of leading associations and enterprises. It was decided at "Elektrosila," for instance, to reduce equipment stocks to 1,400 machine tools by the end of the 5-year plan and to increase the renewal coefficient of the active part of fixed capital to 10-12 percent. Without increasing the labor force the remaining more modern equipment will be operated on two shifts and machine tools with digital program control will operate around the clock.

The national economy would have lost almost 6,000 tractors owing to a planned shut-down of the main conveyer system at the "Kirovskiy Zavod" for modernization. The specialists' proprietorial interest made it possible to find another way out. The plan for retooling the enterprise was changed. Thanks to the withdrawal of obsolete equipment and the regrouping of machine tools still able to give useful service, around 14,000 square meters of production area was freed, allowing the new conveyer system to be installed without stopping the existing system.

The "Znamya Oktyabrya," "Lenpoligrafmash," "Admiralteyskiy," and other associations, where people are implementing restructuring rather than wasting time discussing it, are taking steps to improve labor efficiency and ensure better equipment use while taking account of specific features. But we must admit that this sort of thing is still rare. There are still many shortcomings in developing the social infrastructure -- transportation, trade, health, public education, public catering, consumer services, and municipal service establishments, and so forth. Here is just one example. Hot food provided by only 40 percent of enterprises working evening shifts and 30 percent of enterprises working night shifts. This situation cannot be considered acceptable.

It has been proved in practice that the more actively and rapidly primary party organizations and labor collectives join in the work, the more confidently difficulties are overcome. Today we have a greater need than ever for people who think on a large scale, are capable of nonstandard decisions, and are prepared to take responsibility by virtue of their communist convictions and duty without pressure from above. It is this type of organizer combining professional and high moral qualities that we try to assign to decisive sections of production and promote to positions of command. We see this as being the essence of cadre policy.

Some 18 months ago a meeting of the oblast party organization actively leveled cutting criticism against the "Leningradskiy Elektromekhanicheskiy Zavod" Association. As a leader in the development and production of digital program control devices, it had played its part badly and its output was unreliable. [paragraph continues]

Investigating the cause of the collective's unsatisfactory work, the obkom together with the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems transformed the enterprise and a number of related enterprises into the "Lenelektronmash" Science and Production Association. The firm was headed by a new general director — P. Radchenko. An able organizer and devoted specialist, he immediately took bold steps with the support of the party committee to modernize and reequip production, restructure subunits, and ensure planned improvements in output quality. The improvements are obvious. Over the 5-year plan the range of output has been fully renewed. Its quality has increased sharply. The output is becoming competitive. Production has more than tripled.

The following example is quite typical. The leaders of leading Leningrad associations — V. Tikhonov of "Burevestnik"; B. Taller of the Ya.m. Sverdlov Machine Tool Building Plant; Kh. Badalyants of "Glinozem"; G. Shutkov of "Izhorskiy Zavod"; B. Formin of "Elektrosila," and many others are operating in an innovative way, relying on the support of party organizations. Their numbers are growing. This is being helped by the certification system for communist leaders and the atmosphere of publicity and enhanced demandingness in collectives.

Let us bring inertia strictly to book and make it possible to draw conclusions and correct the situation. If lessons are not learned we must resolutely rid ourselves of incompetent workers. The leaders of the "Lenbythhim" and Carburetor Plant Associations have recently been removed from their jobs, and representatives of the leadership of a number of other enterprises and institutes where restructuring was not being undertaken properly and was only paid lip service have been strictly punished.

It would be premature to claim that everything is running smoothly in Leningrad's multisector territorial-production complex. There have been various manifestations of a certain stagnation and routine. The unsuitable methods, time-serving, hushing up of criticism, and stifling of useful initiatives which inevitably accompany a disappearing work style must be discussed and assessed uncompromisingly. The mass media — newspapers, TV, and radio — are called upon to play a great role in asserting the course of renewal. It must be said that they are actively propagandizing front-ranking experience. As for the publicity given to negative phenomena and the readiness to embark on well-argued polemics against those who do not want to perceive the changes — excessive delicacy is sometimes evident in this area.

I shall cite one case. After publication of a critical article in PRAVDA on the irresponsible attitude shown toward improving and retooling production at the Volkhov Aluminum Plant the obkom bureau strictly punished economic and party leaders at the enterprise and the CPSU gorkom. Certain people lost their jobs. As instructed by the obkom, the oblast newspaper carried a report on this. But the rayon newspaper, so people wrote from Volkhov, not only failed to reprint the critical article from the central newspaper but did not even feature a report on the bureau's decision. It is very doubtful whether the "coy silence" in this case will strengthen the newspaper's prestige among its readers or will help the party gorkom in the actual restructuring process.

An objective criterion for assessing cadres and their readiness to participate actively in the incipient transformations in their contribution to the implementation of the "Intensification '90" program, and the program itself is an effective tool for administering scientific and technical program. Within its framework we have managed to focus the efforts of industrial enterprises and academic, sector, and teaching institutes on solving the most important socioeconomic tasks. The attention of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes has been focused on developments that are a priority for the national economy. [paragraph continues]

These intersectorial complexes include 18 institutes in Leningrad subordinate to various ministries. The first steps have shown the prospects for this collaboration.

A standard provision on complexes was recently adopted. It is now up to ministries on the basis of the specific tasks and conditions of each complex to define more accurately and -- this is the main thing -- more efficiently the rights and obligations of the collectives included in it, to precisely outline the organizational and economic principles of their activity, and to propose effective incentives for boosting the interest of developers and production workers in creating and assimilating output of genuinely progressive equipment.

Undoubtedly, difficulties and certain losses are inevitable in the process of great work. There are still many shortcomings in the economic mechanism and the system of relations between enterprises and departments. We have not yet rid ourselves of the burden of ingrained ideas, harmful habits, or traditions that are now unacceptable. The more coordinated, competent, and purposeful we are in our actions, the greater will be the guarantee of success in restructuring, boosting economic efficiency, and accelerating the positive changes in all spheres of life. And that is the main and key task for communists.

OFFICIAL ASSESSES INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT GROWTH

LD160350 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] The central Statistics authority has published figures that tell of the Soviet Union's economic development over the first 8 months of the year. Industrial output has grown by 5.2 percent. Bearing in mind that the Soviet Union accounts for one-fifth of the whole world's industrial output, this year's industrial growth must be quite considerable.

The question was put to Vladimir Tolkushkin. He told us that in view of the fact that the yearly plan envisages an industrial growth of 4.3 percent, the result for the first 8 months of this year can undoubtedly be regarded as successful, especially if one takes into account that this growth has been achieved mainly by raising labor productivity based on scientific and technological progress.

Labor productivity in industry grew by 4.8 percent against the planned 4.1 percent. yet, said Vladimir Tolkushkin, we cannot remain fully satisfied with the achieved result. If we compare the work of industry in August with the figures for the first 7 months of the year, we see that the machine building industry has slowed down its rate of growth. The management of this industry explains this by the large number of workers going on vacation in August, and therefore the capacity of many factories was not fully used. But facts are stubborn things. The machine building industry in August lagged behind in the production of certain commodities, and this had an adverse effect on the work of associated enterprises.

But on the whole, there are certain changes. There is a definite transfer to intensive development of the economy.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17 SEP REPORTED

LD180925 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 17 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain crops were harvested and threshed in Tselinograd Oblast on 83 percent of the sown areas. (0204)

In Tselinograd Oblast, 83 percent of the area of grain has been cleared and threshed, and 1,275,000 metric tons of grain has been sold to the state. (0546)

In Novosibirsk Oblast, grain has been threshed on 1.4 million hectares, which is about 70 percent of the total, and more than 600,000 metric tons has arrived at elevators and reception points. (0546)

In Uzbekistan, 250,000 metric tons of cotton has so far been procured. (0546)

Mass harvesting of rice has started in Checheno-Ingushetiya. The rice farmers intend to sell more than 25,000 metric tons to the state. (0600)

Grain crops have been threshed on 1 million hectares in Kurgan Oblast. (2004)

To date, 1.5 million metric tons of grain has been delivered in Kustanay Oblast. (2230)

EARLY SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM171108 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist T. Ivashneva report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] It was hot and dry in the last 10-day period in southeast Ukrainian oblasts, the Central Chernozem Region, the North Caucasus, and the Volga Region. Cool and rainy weather predominated and still predominates over the remainder of the USSR's European territory. In rayons situated north of a line linking Petrozavodsk, Yoshkar-Ola, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg there were air frosts down to minus 3 degrees and ground frosts down to minus 5 degrees.

Over the greater part of the territory of the Northwest, Northern, Volga-Vyatka, Central, and Urals Regions and in the north of the Volga Region seeds were seen to germinate and shoots appeared on winter grain crops. There were optimum conditions for plant growth.

In Moldavia, the greater part of the Ukraine, and individual rayons of Rostov Oblast and Krasnodar Kray early-sown corn reached full grain ripeness. Milky and waxy ripeness was noted over the rest of the territory where the crop is grown for grain. In the majority of places of industrial potato cultivation intensive tuber growth ended, and the leafy tops were seen to wither in the fields. Harvest accumulation is continuing only with late-maturing varieties of potatoes.

Hot weather continued in the Transcaucasian republics. There was no precipitation over the greater part of Azerbaijan. [paragraph continues]

Cotton was ripening there. At the end of August an average of approximately 13 bolls had formed per bush, and they had begun to open.

Warm weather predominated in the majority of West Siberian farming rayons and in the north of Kazakhstan. However, there was then a considerable drop in temperature.

Early spring grain crops sown at the optimum times reached waxy ripeness of grain. The grain continued to swell on late-sown crops. In West Siberia seeds germinated and shoots appeared on winter grain crops. Conditions for their growth were good. In the majority of East Siberian farming rayons the weather was moderately warm. Swelling of grain ended on early spring grain crops, and it attained waxy ripeness.

In the Far East the average air temperature was close to the perennial average. In Maritime Kray and in places in Khabarovsk Kray 65-100 mm of precipitation fell. The grain early-sown rice in Maritime Kray was at the milky ripeness stage.

It was warm or hot in the Central Asian republics and the south of Kazakhstan. Dry weather was conducive to the growth of cotton bolls and also to the ripening of raw cotton. At the end of the 10-day period the opening of the first bolls was noted everywhere. Individual farms in southern Central Asia began the selective harvesting of raw cotton.

Further on Sep Weather, Crops

PM190825 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist T. Ivashneva report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] There is cool weather to the west of a line linking Chernovtsy, Chernigov, Kaluga, Kalinin, and Petrozavodsk. Moderately warm weather predominates over the remainder of the USSR's European territory, with hot weather in the North Caucasus and Volga Regions (south of Saratov). There are air and ground frosts on individual days. In the Baltic republics and the Northwest Region rain fell during 7-9 days. The amount of precipitation in those regions totaled 30-85 mm. There was no rain in southern Moldavia or in southern Ukrainian Oblasts.

North of a line linking Riga, Mogilev, Orel, Penza, and Orenburg shoots and the third leaf have appeared in fields of winter grain crops, and plants are tillering in places. Winter rye and wheat are growing and developing with a good supply of moisture.

It is still hot and dry in the Transcaucasian Republics. This weather in Azerbaijan is conducive to the ripening and opening of cotton bolls.

There are air and ground frosts almost everywhere in the West Siberian farming rayons and in northeast Kazakhstan. Then it grew warmer. The average air temperature over the past 10-day period in the majority of rayons was close to the perennial average. The most significant rain fell in a number of rayons of Tyumen, Tomsk, and Kemerovo oblasts and Altay Kray. Winter grain crops grew and developed with the adequate supply of warmth and moisture. Winter grain crops sown before 20 August had tillered. Later sowings were at shooting and third-leaf stages. Warm weather predominates in the East Siberian farming rayons. However, there are ground frosts on individual nights in places.

Over the majority of the Central Asian republics' territory the weather is dry and close to the perennial average -- which is having a beneficial effect on the growth and opening of cotton bolls and also on the ripening and gathering of raw cotton.

UKRAINE AKTIV VIEWS HARVEST PROBLEMS, SUCCESS

LD152133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Today a meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the Ukraine discussed urgent measures of accelerating the autumn work in the fields and the completion of preparations of collective and state farms and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for work in winter conditions. Critically analyzing what has been achieved, those speaking pointed out that in a number of farms the harvesting period is lagging behind and the struggle against losses to the harvest is being conducted poorly. The feed corn harvest is lagging behind in collective and state farms in the Crimea, Kherson, and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts. Participants in the meeting paid great attention to matters of intensifying animal husbandry. It was said that in certain oblasts a reduction of the milk yield and of the average daily weight-gain of cattle was permitted to take place and that the rate of the increase of production and purchases of output of this very important period by workers in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex was comprehensively analyzed.

At the meeting, Comrade Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, received an honorary citation from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee on behalf of the Ukrainian SSR; the Ukrainian SSR has received this honor for successfully carrying out the wintering of cattle and for the increased production and purchases of animal husbandry output in the 1985-86 winter period. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Ukrainian CP, spoke at the meeting.

LITHUANIAN PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD181352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A republic party-economic aktiv conference was held in Vilnius today to discuss tasks related to the completion of autumn field work and preparations for the wintering of livestock. It was noted that in the last 8 months sovkhoses and kolkhoses obtained more milk than in the same period last year! In a number of regions in the republic the plan for milk production is being overfulfilled. The participants in the conference concentrated their attention on unresolved questions, and measures were outlined to eliminate shortcomings.

At the gathering the republic was presented with an honorary scroll from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee awarded the Lithuanian SSR for successfully wintering livestock.

Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee spoke at the conference.

A plenum of the republic's CP Central Committee was also held today.

DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

Vol III No 183

22 September 1986

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SOVIET UNION

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LD201836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 86

Late yesterday evening, the conference delegates decided to stop the clock in order to come to an agreement on the remaining unresolved issues. It's as if time was standing still in the Kulturhuset building where the conference is taking place. Here, as before, 19 September is the official day for the end of the forum's work. But before stopping the clock, the conference participants provisionally adopted the majority of the clauses of the final document.

Agreement of 'Great Importance'

LD220942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Sep (TASS) — The first stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe has ended in the Swedish capital with the adoption of a final document aimed at strengthening mutual understanding and turning the European continent into a region of stable peace and cooperation. A qualitatively new level has been reached on the way to creating an atmosphere of greater confidence and strengthening security, which correspond to the vital interests of all the European states and peoples. The results of the Stockholm negotiations testify -- O.A. Grinevskiy, special envoy, head of the USSR delegation, declared at the final plenary session -- that the policy of relaxation of tension has great reserves, that the logic of confrontation has been outgrown, and that the trend toward strengthening peace has deep roots and is in principle irreversible. The results of the forum created a favorable basis for further progress toward a stage-by-stage realization of further effective and specific measures aimed at developing and stepping up the whole all-European process that was initiated more than 10 years ago in the Finnish capital. The results of the forum are of great importance for the work of the Vienna conference of representatives of member states of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and serve as the guarantee of a successful start to the second stage of the conference, at which issues relating to disarmament on the European Continent will be discussed.

AFP Report

AU191047 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, Sept 19 (AFP) -- The head of the U.S. delegation at European disarmament talks here Friday said that his task had been seriously undermined by recent leaks in Washington indicating a softening of the NATO position on checking Soviet troop movements.

But as the last day of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE) began both sides stepped up efforts to reach a last-minute compromise on an accord to restore "confidence" regarding the military situation in Europe.

U.S. chief negotiator Robert Barry said he was "damned mad" at having learnt of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) shift from reports in THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES Wednesday. "There is nothing worse for a negotiator than to see his instructions published before he gets them," he said early Friday morning.

The reports, which were neither officially confirmed nor denied officially, revealed that the White House had decided to retract a demand that neutral planes be used to inspect movements of Soviet troops in Europe.

The choice of the planes would thus be left to the monitoring country and the country to be monitored, which in effect gives Moscow the right to veto. The shift modified what observers here saw as a major issue in the talks.

After the new stand was officially adopted Thursday, however, the Soviet Union noticeably toughened its general negotiating position, probably encouraged by the leaks, which had made it impossible for Western delegates to barter off their concessions.

But Soviet delegation head Oleg Grinevskiy was in more accommodating mood Friday morning, declaring that "90 per cent" of the NATO proposals on inspecting troops movements were "acceptable to us." "We welcome the plane proposals if they are based on an accord between the monitoring country and the country to be monitored," he added.

He was also optimistic on "resolving" the "delicate problem" of setting the thresholds above which troops manoeuvres would have to be declared and checked. The West wants the thresholds low enough so that the number of inspections can be increased. The current system has checks announce 21 days in advance for movements of 25,000 men or more.

Mr. Grinevskiy stood firm however on refusing demands by NATO that Western vehicles be used for land inspections.

A U.S. delegation member said Friday that if the Soviet Union didn't compromise, there would be no accord.

The conference is formally scheduled to close at midnight Friday, but the conference will probably be extended into the weekend to in and effort to reach an accord.

FALIN VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF NUCLEAR MORATORIUM

PM190925 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 36, 15 Sep 86 pp 3-4

[Valentin Falin article: "The Age of Wars Is Past. Moscow Appeals to Common Sense"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan agreed in Geneva last November that practical steps should be taken to improve Soviet-American relations as part of the process of improving the overall world situation. The parties pledged to concentrate their efforts on preventing an arms race in outer space and ending the arms race on earth. The idea was that the summit meeting the sides planned and are still planning for 1986 would sum up these joint and unilateral efforts and consolidate their results to make the fresh progress.

Travelling in the Soviet Far East, Mikhail Gorbachev noted in one of his speeches that the understanding between the President and himself was not to meet at all events, regardless of the situation and of what the two sides were doing jointly or unilaterally. We do not need a summit for the sake of a summit, just to fan the wind. The peoples expect from the leaders actions, not words.

If they seek concrete measures, the states are naturally expected to concentrate on problems which lend themselves to practical solutions. One such problem, comparatively easy to resolve technologically and politically, is the ending of nuclear weapon tests. It is simple because the Soviet Union has been refraining from nuclear tests for more than a year now and because the only thing needed to settle the matter is good will on the part of the United States. Regrettably, Washington has declined every Soviet offer -- and there have been several -- on formalizing a nuclear test ban. To all appearances, the Soviet drafts and proposals have not even been seriously considered.

Meanwhile, continued nuclear testing (or a test ban) is the answer to the question of what the two powers plan for the future. Do they want to escalate preparations for war or are they going to reverse them, work for the deliverance of mankind from nuclear weapons and endeavour to create stable and more humane conditions for the international community? This, in fact, is the key question about what there should be absolute clarity. Innuendo and prevarication in the matter of survival are intolerable and inadmissible.

Washington's refusal to stop testing nuclear weapons does not tally with its declarations that it is desirable "eventually" to have these weapons banned and taken out of the arsenals of all countries. Yet the practical American course of developing new systems and types of nuclear weapon is entirely compatible with U.S. attempts to wreck the entire arms control system developed with so much effort in the 1960s and 1970s. The refusal to join the Soviet moratorium, the subversion of the ABM treaty, the continuing tests in Nevada and the avowed intention no longer to comply with the SALT-1 and SALT-2 accords are all falling into a pattern.

Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, spelled out the reasons for which the Americans decided not to ratify the SALT-2 Treaty. The ratification of the treaty, according to him, would have meant that the principles which underlay the process of the limitation of strategic offensive arms would have been carried into the 1980s and become binding on the U.S. -- and the current Administration could not have lived with such a situation.

So it is principles that Washington is unhappy about, especially the principle of equality and equal security. The United States does not consider security to be an asset common to all states but wants for itself a special, custom-built security which disregards the interests and vital needs of others. The Americans even threaten other countries that if they do not agree to it, the U.S. will claim it by force.

The concept of forces should not be simplified and reduced to weapons in firing positions: the persistent U.S. attempts to involve the Soviet Union in a competition in the development of ever newer weapons systems, which are becoming increasingly costly, are also a form of warfare. The Americans once called it the "cold" war, although the philosophy behind it was little different from that of a "shooting" war. In 1947, when Washington had even less regard than today for public opinion and its own allies, the goal was formulated to increase dramatically the external burden on the U.S.S.R. with a view to destroying or eventually eroding the Soviet type of government. [paragraph continues]

Today something reminiscent of that insane idea is called the Strategic Defense Initiative.

To all appearances, the lesson of the cold war and the "painful revision" of policy in the 1960's and 1970's has been lost on Washington.

Adults are sometimes victim of infantile diseases and such ailments have very dangerous effects. But will mankind have to wait for them to recover? If the neoglobalists were isolated from the rest of the world, they could be left to their own devices. But the U.S. Administration is not going to fight itself or go in for shadowboxing: the plan is to put space strike stations into orbit over other countries. This is equivalent to the de facto establishment before the second world war of a continuous air patrol system over the key military targets of a "potential enemy." At that time no one would have tolerated it and today, in the nuclear age, the idea is not likely to be accepted by anyone in his right mind.

So it is to the common sense, instinct for survival, dignity and ordinary human notions of morality of Americans, West Europeans and other people the world over that we appeal.

It was pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union does not see international relations uniquely in terms of Soviet-American relations. The international community consists of almost 160 nations, each with its specific interests, traditions and characteristics. However, the world is so small and interrelated that the contribution of every state and region to security and lessening the threat of war is extremely important and desirable.

The ebb and flow of Soviet-American relations directly affect many countries, if only because American first-strike weapons are deployed in Western Europe and Asia, and American bases form a dense web in the Old and New World alike. Hence, the efforts to make weapons even deadlier and more sophisticated, which is the purpose of continued nuclear testing, affect the whole world community. New, more efficient weapons detract immediately from world security and this adverse process is being exacerbated.

Military technology cannot be allowed to decide the future of humanity, even if this is what the powerful and influential Western military-industrial complex would like. Even today, in view of the flight time of the American first-strike missiles to target, the world is living within 6 minutes of catastrophe. It is the duty of political leaders to avert the countdown, to break the vicious circle of the arms race and make the powers that be realize that the age of wars among nations is over. The fate of our civilization is inseparably bound to continued, lasting peace now and for all time, whatever the good or evil human genius may come up with.

ARBATOV INTERVIEW ON MORATORIUM, DISARMAMENT

Part One

LD162314 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Part One of three-part interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov. "Soviet specialist on the United States" by unidentified correspondent; place not specified; Arbatov speaking in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- live or recorded]

[Text] Continuing our program, we invite you to listen to a conversation with the outstanding Soviet specialist on the United States, Academician Georgiy Arbatov. Academician Arbatov represents the Soviet Union in the Olof Palme independent commission on disarmament and security matters. The conversation which we are starting today and continuing tomorrow and the day after will broach certain problems of disarmament of a general nature, and that of the moratorium on nuclear explosions in particular. Here is the first question addressed to Academician Georgiy Arbatov:

A dispute is in progress as to what comes first, disarmament, or trust? Or should the order be: Trust first, disarmament second?

[Arbatov] In my view these matters have always been mutually connected. But if, in the old days, bad political relations occasioned by a lack of trust caused countries to arm themselves, things are now the other way round. The militarization of the all social life in the West has exceeded permissible bounds, taking in literally every area, from the economic to the spiritual. Thus the arms race in itself, I would say, is now becoming the main source of distrust, and therefore of political tension. In other words, the arms race has become a kind of automatic, self-reproducing system. It creates new weapons, new weapons create still more distrust, which in turn stimulates the production of weapons. In this way a kind of vicious circle arises, which can be broken only in the weapons sector. Hence the conclusion that disarmament is the primary phenomenon, so a bilateral moratorium could be an important step along that path.

[Question] And are not ideological differences a source of distrust?

[Arbatov] Only in part. But, distrust engendered by differences in ideology is a secondary phenomenon -- rather, a screen. There have been hardly any purely ideological conflicts in the world.

The most important matter is this: Seeing the Americans producing weapons aimed exclusively against us, and nobody else -- on this score we can have no doubt -- we begin to wonder what their intentions are. In reply, we begin to produce weapons ourselves. And these weapons give rise to similar questions among the Americans -- I can't rule that out. Thus the cause of all threats is precisely the arms race, the generator of mutual suspicion, distrust, tension, and of conflicts. I would venture to assert that even regional conflicts depend on this, since in the final analysis they are decided by so-called central relations -- that is, relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, between NATO and the Warsaw PACT.

[Question] Could you give an example to support that?

[Arbatov] Certainly. The October 1973 Near East war. It broke out during conditions of detente. Henry Kissinger was paying frequent visits to Moscow, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to Washington, often called on the U.S. President. The fairly high level of trust at that time made it possible for us not only to localize the conflict within a few days, but also to work out a mechanism for settling it. But if such a war were to break out now, would we be able to localize it, given the current overall mistrust? It is difficult to give a categorical answer.

[Question] We have reached this conclusion, then: trust, with the aid of disarmament. But the Americans also see other routes leading to trust.

[Arbatov] The Americans endeavor to replace the essential problem with a technical one. They propose hot lines, crisis groups, and so on. We have nothing against that, but what is the good of it. I myself have often taken part in discussions of that type. I have asked that such a situation as this be imagined, grotesque though it may seem:

Let's say there is a phone-call. It's Reagan calling Gorbachev: My deepest apologies, Mr Gorbachev, but some fools here have fired off a few missiles in your direction; don't take it too seriously.

Well, the communications system worked. But what is our side to do? In short, all these technical matters are fine as long as trust exists. If, however, I suspect that the missiles are aimed at us, at our headquarters, then we have to respond with a similar launching of missiles. Thus disarmament, that great and serious problem, is difficult to replace by anything else. All U.S. attempts to evade disarmament as the basic questions on the agenda are dangerous and unfounded.

[Question] So far we have pondered disarmament and trust; but after all the solving of these important matters is not a goal in itself but only a way of gaining security and one of several at that -- ways which run parallel to each other.

[Arbatov] Quite so. Let us remember that the concept of all-round security, put forward at the 27th congress, includes all areas. In the military-political area there is a need, over and above all, to recognize the principles of peaceful coexistence, the right of another state to shape its life without outside interference. And, by the way, it is this very right that is being violated by the neoglobalist policy of America and is being rejected by it.

Measures in the economic sphere are also important and they are gaining in importance at the moment. They concern the condition of the developing countries -- that is, the greater part of mankind. There are absolutely dreadful conditions there which are becoming ever more insufferable. They could bring about political conflicts and change, in turn, into military conflicts.

Our proposals within the framework of an all-round security system also include measures in the humanitarian sphere, which are significant for trust, mutual understanding, and strong, durable relations. In addition they concern the whole sphere of people's mentality; they are aimed against misconceptions, prejudices, against racism and chauvinism, against the propaganda of war. These are the most important measures, although, of course, it is also necessary to solve the purely human problems -- those of the reunification of families, the exchange of information, and so on.

[Question] While we're talking of trust in interhuman relations: the Americans speculated on this matter for some time and then, when they were offered wide-ranging cooperation in this sphere, too, they suddenly started to back out. It is enough to recall the spring debate of experts on the matter of interhuman contacts, held in Bern. Then the United States, at the last moment, announced a veto of a document agreed upon by 35 countries taking part in the all-European process. How do you assess such a move?

[Arbatov] This is very characteristic of American tactics. Frankly we are only just beginning to learn how to combat it. Only please understand me well: We are fighting against American tactics -- that does not mean we are fighting Americans. One must constantly learn to live in contemporary, new situations. After all, no one is perfect. Speaking in the French Parliament, Comrade Gorbachev said that human thought cannot, unfortunately, keep up with changing realities. Currently we are busy trying to rearrange many of our conceptions in accordance with these new realities in, among other things, military and political matters. Here we are totally self-critical -- although the results of our efforts are already visible to the whole world. They include a whole series of Soviet proposals; they include the shaping of a new way of thinking which would accord with the present time and which has already reached a definite level of maturity.

Part Two

LD172112 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Part two of three-part interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, by unidentified correspondent; place not given; Arbatov speaking in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- live or recorded]

[Text] We will continue yesterday's conversation with the well-known Soviet expert on U.S. affairs, Academician Georgiy Arbatov. Academician Arbatov represents the Soviet Union in the Olof Palme independent commission on disarmament and security affairs. Yesterday, we discussed the principle based on trust through disarmament. Here is today's first for Academician Georgiy Arbatov:

[Question] Americans more and more often now claim that if the United States joined the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests it would undermine their security. Is this, in your opinion, true naivete or intended hypocrisy?

[Arbatov] In my opinion, the question has not been very well put because answering it I would have to accuse the U.S. leaders of telling a treacherous lie, or claim without sufficient evidence that it is true naivete. I can only say that serious U.S. experts believe that a mutual moratorium has nothing to do with undermining the security of the United States. Just the opposite. Bringing nuclear tests to an end and real steps on the path to disarmament until the complete liberation from nuclear weapons would be compatible with the vital interests of U.S. security. It would be as compatible with U.S. interests as with our interests.

[Question] What positions on U.S. security have you encountered?

[Arbatov] Some people think that true U.S. security will be guaranteed the moment the Americans are able to plant in the Soviet Union someone like Duvalier or Marcos, and as the leader, someone who would be obedient to the United States.

Exactly this, no more, nor less. When the Soviet Union was referred to in the United States as an evil empire, such opinions were quite noticeable.

There are also other opinions suggesting that U.S. security calls for the liquidation of existing political systems in a number of countries such as Libya, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, and so on. Some people treat U.S. security as a right to a decisive say in all regions where its vital interests are involved. As we know, these vital interests concern the entire world. Thus one must conclude that this is nothing but another version of the famous dream about an American era.

[Question] What in this context are our positions concerning security?

[Arbatov] Our criterion is based on mutual and universal security which has been defined in detail in a report by the Palme commission. The struggle for common security is our official doctrine. There can be no security of one country at the expense of another. That means that security on one side can be ensured only when the other side also feels secure. The report by the Palme commission was, in fact, entitled "Common Security;" indeed, common security. If the arms race after 1945 has taught us anything, it is that security is a political, not a military-technical, problem. It can only be resolved by political means.

[Question] Discussing problems of common security, we say: A Soviet initiative, U.S. opinion. But, after all, the moratorium is surely not only a Soviet initiative, but also the fruit of the concerted political thinking of the Warsaw Pact states.

[Arbatov] This is a compulsory ingredient, on which decisionmaking is conditional. When we say a Soviet initiative, it is because we, in spite of everything, bear a special responsibility, as the sole nuclear superpower among the Warsaw Pact countries. (However), in the field of conventional weapons, we put forward joint initiatives for the entire Warsaw Pact. Even in matters including nuclear weapons, we naturally hold consultations. IN these consultations we not only inform but take additional proposals into account. We agree on our ideas with our allies. What's more, searching for roads leading to common security, we listen to world opinion. We see, after all, that the majority of our initiatives meet with a positive response in the UN General Assembly. Or another example: The stance of the Palme Commission and the Delhi Six does not depart in principle from our proposals. Besides this, the concept of a mutual moratorium is supported by the majority of Americans. Even so, the White House reacts negatively; but that is just a matter of democracy.

As for the U.S. side, it answers for itself. Even the NATO allies only found out in the press about many of Washington's most important military-political decisions.

[Question] We talk about the unilateral nature of the Soviet moratorium. To what extent can these unilateral moves at all guarantee specific results in ensuring security? Can they contribute to progress toward disarmament?

[Arbatov] The force of example plays an enormous part. Unilateral moves can be exceedingly useful, particularly in creating trust. If the Soviet Union does not carry out nuclear explosions, obviously people in the West begin to think: Since the Soviet Union, which is constantly being accused of having an obsession -- after its bitter experiences in World War II -- with its own security, decides on such a step, then there is nothing dangerous in it.

Why is it, then, that the United States cannot act in a similar way? A definite effect, already exists in the sense of political moods. It is difficult to foretell what will happen next. In my opinion, however, unilateral moves are important and beneficial.

I would like to cite another example: Not long ago we invited the Americans to install their equipment near our nuclear testing grounds. This was a great blow to falsely created conceptions that present the Soviet Union as a sinister and mysterious force that fears every ray of light. Is this not a true political factor, when people see that this is not so? Hence, the conclusion that this type of move is very important, the more so that, throughout history, unilateral moves have usually been undertaken in the opposite direction and very easily undertaken at that. Wars broke out and new armaments systems were invented.

Part Three

LD182353 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Last part of three-part interview with Academician Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute, by unidentified Radio Moscow correspondent; place not given; Arbatov speaking in Russian with superimposed Polish translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Ladies and gentlemen, we invite you to hear the last part of an interview between the Radio Moscow correspondent and the well-known Soviet expert on U.S. affairs, Academician Georgiy Arbatov, a member of the independent commission on disarmament and security known as the Palem Commission. We dealt with the importance of the principle of confidence through disarmament in previous installments. We established that the contemporary world's security is only possible through mutual security. Our next question to Academician Arbatov: As is well known, the driving force of the arms race and its constant stimulator is the military-industrial business. From the point of view of U.S. arms producers, there are two attractive elements: above all, the unusually high profit margin in the military trade, and next the characteristic concept of patriotism. None of the military industrialists will voluntarily give up these profits, in which case, some alternative to the military market is indispensable. What is his view on this?

[Begin recording] [Arbatov] Economic interests undeniably encourage the arms race, although the influence of political circles of the military industry is considerably greater in the United States than its economic qualitative weight. It is a greedy business. This greed can create simply absurd situations. I can state with fullest conviction that here at home, if a general acquired a simple hammer for \$200, or if he paid \$750 for a toilet seat, he would be placed before a court of law. However, in the United States as if in a kaleidoscope, facts have been uncovered which testify that industry literally pushes the most expensive and the cheapest items onto the Pentagon at deliberately inflated prices. I believe that a halt in the arms race will not only not create new problems from an economic point of view, but will also solve many of the existing ones. The United States has so many real interests in the sphere of the peace economy that a reduction in the military trade cannot create a vacuum. It is clear that the greed of individuals will have to be limited at that time, but after all, in principle, in conditions of capitalism the battle continues, the battle to try and reconcile in any way whatsoever the interests of the rich minority with the considerably wider national interest.

[Correspondent] In other words, the U.S. Administration's course in the arms race does not take the U.S. economy's interests into account but does exactly the opposite, and harms those interests. And the consequences of the arms race are disastrous for U.S. industry.

[Arbatov] The United States has presently directed an enormous portion of its intellectual potential, resources, and its best equipment into the military sphere, which inevitably causes the loss of its competitive ability on the world market. All problems connected previously to competitive ability were defended by the very high course [words indistinct]. At present, the fall in the (?value of) the dollar amounts to 40 percent and the balance of payments deficit has grown even more. The question is posed: Why? Because U.S. goods have lost their competitive ability. Even the Americans prefer to purchase Japanese or West German goods than their own.

The end result is that in the United States at present more than 30 percent of machine tools, 25 to 30 percent of cars, and perhaps 85 to 90 percent of electronic domestic goods are imports, not to mention such conventional goods as steel, footwear, textiles, and others. The process of de-industrializing the United States is continuing [words indistinct]. It is being used by many patriotically inclined Americans who belong to the ruling class -- that is, industrialists and investors. This is a very dangerous process for the U.S. economy and its development has a distorted character.

[Correspondent] The matter of the U.S. industry's competitive abilities is just one aspect of the problem which is caused by the arms race in the United States. Undoubtedly there are others.

[Arbatov] Certainly there are others. How is it that in a rich country -- on a world scale -- there are enormous poor districts in big cities, such as Harlem in New York, districts inhabited by the destitute in Los Angeles or in the southern part of Chicago? We do not see such dreadful slums even in developing countries. I am sure we would not find them in Cuba, nor would we find them in China. I would have difficulty in saying where else, apart from the United States, where such poverty, such despair, such unsanitary conditions, and such a state in which despairing people are deprived of all [word indistinct] exists.

One more problem: How can the United States, (?such a great power), reject all concern for the world around it. After all, the world comes into contact with the enormity of problems on a large scale, and that is something to which resources should be assigned. For can we -- the countries which have a higher level of development -- successfully exist and develop when the greater part of mankind is falling over more deeply into the abyss of despair, poverty, hunger, and death? The tragedy is that not those resources which are surplus but those which are presently vitally essential to the United States are being diverted to the arms race. These are sums which are essential for the destitute and the homeless of the United States. And the most eminent achievements of the intellect and priceless resources are being wasted. In addition all this is being assigned not simply for useless things but for fatally dangerous goals.

[Correspondent] So if the arms race were to stop, mankind would have a chance to at last of solve its global problems, and each nation, the U.S. included, could directly turn its whole attention to its internal problems. However, the arms race is still continuing, and not only in the nuclear sphere.

What do you think? Can a joint moratorium on nuclear tests have some influence on disarmament in such related areas as chemical arms or conventional arms?

[Arbatov] I believe that a joint moratorium will pave the way for achieving an agreement regarding a general ban on nuclear tests. Such an agreement will halt the nuclear arms race in its most dangerous field -- namely, the qualitative field, the area of creating new types of offensive weapons. This will definitely ease the working-out of an agreement in the matter of nuclear arms reduction. And a reduction in nuclear arms only makes sense if steps are undertaken so that military rivalry does not automatically embrace neighboring spheres. And this is precisely what ensues from the Soviet proposals. It is essential to have reliable guarantees within the framework, for example, of chemical arms because science has gained such imposing achievements today that these achievements can cause the destruction of the whole of mankind. Incidentally, conventional arms have today become quite unconventional. These weapons caused the destruction of 55 million people in the last war and if one were to make an extrapolation of the dynamics of the world's development, just extrapolation, without taking the intensive development of military technologies into account, estimates would show that almost 1 and 1/2 billion people will die in another war.

[Correspondent] So, when we are talking about a total ban on nuclear tests this in fact means a proposal to demilitarize the contemporary world?

[Arbatov] We are not idealists. Of course, some armies and some weapons will remain but there will be considerably less of them. [Words indistinct] when trust appears, as well as possibilities to streamline efforts onto other paths to solve tasks worthy of man. [end recording]

SCIENTIST REBUTS U.S. NEED FOR NUCLEAR TESTS

LD201040 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- "The United States' Claims, made to justify its refusal to join a moratorium on nuclear explosions, that the blasts are needed to keep the existing arsenals of nuclear weapons in combat readiness do not hold water," well-known scientist Vitaliy Voldanskiy, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said in a TASS interview. He said that nuclear weapons could be checked and maintained in combat readiness without nuclear explosions.

"The main component of nuclear weapons is radioactive elements, in particular uranium, plutonium and tritium," he explained. "The halflife of the first two is hundreds of thousands of years. So there is no reason to be concerned about them."

Tritium decays in 12.5 years," Academician Goldanskiy added. "So one needs to replace it regularly to keep weapons containing tritium combat-ready."

"The other warhead components, mechanical and electronic, can get out of order -- crack or rust -- but each of the units can be tested separately, without the nuclear fuse. This can be done, in particular, with computers capable of modelling the condition of all units," he said.

Goldanskiy recalled that the 1974 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons testing had put the ceiling on the yield of a nuclear blast at 150,000 tons.

"But the United States still has bombs whose yields exceed this threshold markedly in its armories. It is obvious that these have continued to be checked although bombs of such yields have not been exploded for more than ten years now," the Soviet scientist said.

"This is further proof that the arguments used by the U.S. Administration to justify its rejection of the moratorium on nuclear blasts are untenable," he added.

PAPER EXPLAINS USSR 1961 N-TEST RESUMPTION

PM171327 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Mozgovoy "Commentary": "False Argument"]

[Text] Why does the U.S. Administration have a negative attitude to halting nuclear tests? Representatives of the American Administration put forward quite a few arguments on that score. These include an alleged U.S. lag in the nuclear sphere, imaginary difficulties in verifying [kontrol] the observance of the moratorium, and the need to check the reliability of existing nuclear warheads. The falsity of such arguments is obvious and has been convincingly shown over and over again. But the other day President R. Reagan put forward yet another pretext. According to him, the Russian simply cannot be trusted. They, he claims, breach a bilateral moratorium when it suits them. Here the White House boss cited a 1961 precedent, when the Soviet Union resumed its nuclear tests after a long interval.

The American President did not, of course, wish to go into the details of the circumstances which forced our country to embark on such a step. He deliberately refrained from doing so, for otherwise there would be nothing left of his so-called "arguments."

What happened is as follows. On 31 March 1958 the USSR Supreme Soviet, seeking to set an example of good will to the other nuclear powers and spur them to specific action on disarmament, took the decision to stop testing all kinds of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The rumble of nuclear explosions was the response to the Soviet initiative. In a short time the United States carried out around 40 tests. The USSR was forced, in the interests of its own security, to abandon its unilateral moratorium, but on 3 November 1958 again stopped testing. After this the United States suspended its own tests under pressure from international public opinion.

On 29 August 1959 the Soviet Government once again confirmed that it would conduct no further nuclear explosions if the Western powers would do likewise. However, France -- at that time one of America's closet partners in the NATO military organization -- held a series of tests in the Sahara. Naturally, important information on their results also went across the Atlantic. Not only did Washington fail to restrain [osadit] its ally, it announced its intention to begin carrying out nuclear explosions. U.S. Congressman C. Halleck, for example, stated on 15 August 1961: "It is time for the United States to resume testing We must act from a position of strength at all talks with the Soviet Union."

In the conditions obtaining, our country had no option but to resume testing its own nuclear devices. "The Soviet Government the USSR memorandum of 31 August 1961 points out, "has taken these steps unwillingly, under pressure of circumstances, but it could not refrain from doing so without foregoing the vitally important security interests of the Soviet Union and all socialist states." The same memorandum stresses the USSR's readiness to ban all tests if the NATO countries were to join such a ban.

That is what really happened in 1961. It must be assumed that the American President is well aware of all this. But in his endeavor to avoid resolving the question of joining the Soviet moratorium he is trying to shift the blame on to others. But then such propaganda speculations are quite in the spirit of the present American Administration. However, such a style, if one may say so, not only does not promote constructive dialogue, it undermines the U.S. Administration's standing.

U.S. STRIKES 'DISCORDANT NOTE' AT BW CONFERENCE

PM191305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent V. Kuznetsov: "What the Debate Showed"]

[Text] Geneva -- The general debate has ended at the second conference to consider the impact of the convention on bacteriological weapons. Representatives of 49 delegations spoke at the plenary sessions.

Most of them stressed that the convention is an important international law mechanism for disarmament and all states, primarily those which bear the main responsibility for maintaining peace and international security, have a direct obligation to preserve it.

A large group of delegation raised in their speeches the question of the expansion of the use of biotechnology for peaceful purposes and strengthening of international cooperation in that sphere. At the plenary session it was stressed that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are implementing broad international links in the biotechnology sphere.

Scientific and technical cooperation in biotechnology is being conducted between the Soviet Union, Italy, Sweden, and a number of other capitalist countries.

Statements by the U.S. delegation struck a discordant note at the conference. Irsomely repeating the chorus of propaganda attacks on the Soviet Union in connection with alleged violations of the convention, U.S. delegation head Donald Lowitz essentially sought to revive the cold war spirit and hinder the constructive quest for ways of strengthening the convention and making it more effective. This approach was condemned in speeches by representatives of Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, and other states. In his statement Soviet delegation head V.L. Israelyan urged the delegates to elaborate concrete solutions.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD211919 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Sep 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the USA and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; publicist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. Perhaps the most important event of the past week was the opening of the latest UN General Assembly session. As you know, comrades, there are 143 questions on the session's agenda. About one-third of them have to do with averting nuclear conflicts, reducing stockpiles of mass-destruction weapons and conventional armaments, and banning chemical and bacteriological weapons. I think, however, that one question will attract special attention among the participants of the General Assembly session. This question in its final form has been formulated on the agenda as follows: The question of creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security. I remind you that this question was put on the General Assembly session's agenda by the Soviet Union, the delegation of Belorussia and Ukraine, and by a number of socialist countries. Indeed, the foundations of a system of international security were formulated at the 27th CPSU Congress.

It is about the foundations of this system. I think, that we shall now talk.

[Shishlin] Perhaps, however, we shall not only talk about the foundations, because I reckon that the listeners are acquainted with the documents of the 27th Party Congress and the speeches explaining what the Soviet Union has in mind in putting forward the concept of the creation on an all-embracing system of international security, which indeed as the result of collective work has already been transformed into a concept of creating a system of international peace and security.

We shall concentrate our attention on a key link in this problem, namely, the present real state of affairs regarding the question of questions in international politics, the question of the limiting and curtailing the arms race. If I may be permitted, I would simply like to remind the listeners what has been done by the Soviet Union in this period of less than 9 months. On 15 January the Soviet Union put forward a proposal for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear armaments before the end of the present century. Further, a little earlier the Soviet Union extended its unilateral moratorium, which later on was extended four times; and, up to the present day, silence reigns on the Soviet nuclear testing grounds. Our critics were reproaching us for the fact that the Soviet Union, while speaking of the elimination of nuclear armaments and chemical weapons, was forgetting about conventional armaments, which with regard to their characteristics now are certainly extremely dangerous and have great strike potential. Even these reproaches, however, were invalid right from the outset really. They were deflected by the proposal by the socialist countries for deep reductions in conventional armaments in an extensive zone from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Soviet Union also has come forward with the concept of strengthening peace, cooperation, and security in the zone of the Asian and Pacific region. These Soviet ideas have not simply been piled up, one on the other, like a layer cake, so to speak. No, all these ideas have been supplementing and developing that from which we began, Vladimir Yakovlevich; namely that selfsame general direction in socialist foreign policy toward consolidating peace and creating indeed a system of security, under which the borders and sovereignty of each country, whether it be big, medium-sized, or small, would be inviolate.

As for U.S. foreign policy baggage in this period of less than 9 months, it probably will be best for Radomir Georgiyevich, who is engaged professionally with this, to speak on the subject.

[Bogdanov] You know, this is a fairly simple issue for me. I think that it is just as simple for you, because baggage for me, I think, is limited to just a small light cosmetic case. We are not talking about such baggage. We are talking about quite a different kind, namely, the artificial encumbrances and other obstacles of every kind in the way of the implementation of this all-embracing system of international security, about which we are speaking. Indeed, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that the idea of an all-embracing system of international security and peace is truly all-embracing and universal in character. Therein lies, perhaps, not only its novelty but also its completely and fundamentally new approach. No one is being deprived of security. On the contrary, security is being proposed for everyone. It is being proposed from the Atlantic to the Pacific region. In essence, our concept of security encompasses the whole world, in which both the Soviet Union and the United States occupy a worthy place as major powers possessing nuclear weapons and possessing the capability to either promote, or on the contrary, to upset this security. For...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] It is not only a question of geography.

[Bogdanov] No, of course it is not just a question of geography. For 9 months the Soviet Union has with absolute consistency and increasingly put forward a series of proposals that have been aimed, if you like, at drawing the United States into this dialogue of peace and security.

[Shishlin] Yes, indeed. Excuse me, Radomir Georgiyevich, but I want to interrupt you. All of us have had the opportunity to familiarize ourselves with what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had to say during his trip to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and you have probably paid attention to the fact that Soviet people were asking Mikhail Sergeyevich outright whether we are speaking the language of concessions to the United States and whether in this regard we are displaying some weakness.

[Bogdanov] Nikolay Vladimirovich, this is a very important question. I must say to you that even I -- you kindly referred to me as a professional -- and probably you and Vladimir Yakovlevich as well have also been asking the question of whether in this respect we are not displaying too much softness, or, as it is being held, even weakness. No, the fact is that we are indeed drawing the United States into a dialogue of peace and security. The whole point is that this is a completely unusual field of play for our U.S. counterparts. For decades, all the consciousness of these people was oriented toward confrontation and forcible methods of fighting. Now we are drawing them into a field to which they are quite unaccustomed, where it is necessary to play by completely different rules, employing quite different principles, and, what is most important, to always remember in this respect that there is no security for oneself without security for one's partner.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was very much on the mark when he said that they want to exasperate us and want to make us lose our restraint. To travel so confidently and consistently along the path of peace is precisely evidence of strength and not weakness. After all, Mikhail Sergeyevich is right. Over there in recent months they have only been busy inventing how to launch a new (Gary) Powers into Soviet-U.S. relations and thinking up something to bring Soviet-U.S. relations to the brink of catastrophe. This is a clash between two dramatically opposed ways of thinking, and I must say -- and I think you will support my view -- that in summing up the results of the Soviet Union's month peace offensive, we have every ground to show optimism. In this field we are winning.

[Shishlin] I absolutely agree with this thought except for the fact that for purely personal reasons, I do not like the term "peace offensive," although I am aware that it is used in official and semi-official documents. I think that, altogether, here it is a question of defense and not of attack and of defense and not of an offensive. It is indeed a policy which accords with the diagnoses of the nuclear and space age, where we have frequently been putting the United States into a difficult position by virtue of the fact that they are adhering to the former conservative forcible methods. We are by no means concerned about seeing the United States lose. Indeed, we want the United States to win by agreeing to deep reductions in armaments, the curtailment of armament, and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

[Tsvetov] We want them to win with respect to their own security.

[Shishlin] That is certainly so.

[Tsvetov] I would like to draw the listeners' attention to the fact that the thought that was expressed by Radomir Georgiyevich has got through also to many Americans. It has gotten through to them despite all the attempts by the administration to prevent a realization by the United States that security can only be reciprocal in the present-day world and that now it is impossible to achieve one's own security by putting the opposite side into a position of vulnerability regarding its security.

Not long ago, a public opinion poll was conducted in the United States and I would like to cite some of the results of the poll. Interest was shown in the participants' views on the following question: Should the United States surpass the USSR in military might, or should the United States be equal with the USSR, or should the United States be weaker than the Soviet Union? Fifty percent of those polled said that the United States and the USSR should be equal in regard to military might. Another question was asked as to whether Gorbachev looks like a leader who is aware that the USSR and the United States are capable of mutually destroying each other and who is therefore ready to reach a verifiable agreement on arms control. Of those polled, 79 percent indicated that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is seen by them as precisely such a sober-minded leader who is ready for negotiations.

I would also like to expand another one of your ideas, Radomir Georgiyevich. You very correctly said that the present U.S. Administration is not used to playing in the field of peaceful competition and this is manifested through uncertainty even in the position with respect to this or that issue of nuclear disarmament. Today the administration representatives are saying that they are putting forward concrete new proposals; the next day those same representatives suddenly announce that they are about to expel 25 members of the Soviet delegation at the United Nations from New York. Today representatives of the U.S. Administration say they are interested in developing a dialogue with the Soviet Union, but tomorrow they organize a spying operation by their agent in the Soviet Union. This vacillation also indicates that they are unsure of themselves; and I think their lack of confidence in their stance is further explained by the following: Here are two reports, both from the United States, both dated 17 September. One says that a member of the administration responsible for arms control issued a confidential order to the U.S. Air force not to exceed the SALT limits for nuclear armaments before the summit meeting, which it is assumed should take place after the elections; thereby cancelling President Reagan's instruction given in May to cease observance of SALT II by mid-November. The other report, of the same date and from the same U.S. city, from Washington: President Reagan has opposed the amendment passed by the House of Representatives calling on the Administration to continue observing the SALT II Treaty.

[Bogdanov] Now this contradiction that you have been talking about, Vladimir Yakovlevich, looks to me like a rather cunning line of tactic, which is to prepare to slam the door on the possibility of a summit meeting, but to do it in such a way as to shift the responsibility onto the Soviet side. With one hand they make gestures signalling: yes, we are willing, while with the other they do all they can to dispel that impression immediately. At the same time, we understand that many domestic political problems in the United States -- the imminent midterm elections, and the presidential election campaign which, in effect, has already begun -- are making the administration's behavior rather problematic, as it were. They are forcing major figures in the administration to keep these internal political factors in mind above all.

But, however that may be, this is the United States' business; it is their problem, their internal problem. But, as for the problems that concern us it is a dishonest apologetic game that is being played here; dishonest. The examples you have just cited are, I would say, two very vivid examples, but only two. There are a great many more such examples. Look even at the contradictory behavior of congress on certain matters. You probably all remember the fine history of Soviet-U.S. relations: The moment Soviet-U.S. relations begin to straighten out and emerge into some sort of positive setting, we get Powers, or we get the Korean spy plane; and now it is the Daniloff affair.

[Shishlin] That is right. The Soviet Union says honestly and openly that it is interested in holding a Soviet-U.S. meeting. A minimum of two conditions is necessary. The first is that there should be a favorable political atmosphere. I think our listeners can answer the question of whether it is favorable or unfavorable today for themselves. The second condition is that there must be progress at least on one or two serious major questions concerning international security and of course the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. This second question is harder to answer. The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments have just resumed in Geneva. According to custom, they have been preceded, on the U.S. side, by a certain amount of publicity as to what the United States is taking with them on its latest trip to Geneva. It has been said that the President has given the delegation instructions to be flexible and constructive, that new ideas and new considerations will be put on the conference table. Though the United States is very fond of reproaching the Soviet Union for first unveiling its ideas publicly and then incorporating them in the next of negotiations, in this case, the United States is the pot calling the kettle black; and they themselves, of course, are frequently at fault in regard to leaking of all sorts of information.

[Bogdanov] I would say, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that they are past masters when it comes to leaks. It is a carefully worked-out and extremely cunning system for manipulating public opinion by means of these leaks.

[Shishlin] Yes, and what are they bringing to Geneva? If we are to believe the U.S. press -- and here it probably has to be believed -- they are bringing considerations in which they will be talking about strategic arms reduction. Given a certain symmetry of strategic armaments -- Soviet and U.S. -- some sort of approximate balance of forces does exist. So the United States wants to propose to us a kind of reduction in which the U.S. submarine-based strategic missiles would be left out of the talks altogether; the long-range sea-based cruise missiles also would not be dealt with at all. Yet, the Soviet Union is invited to even out the balance in land missiles and in...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] Bombers.

[Shishlin] In bombers. In other words, it is almost as if we were being asked to abolish what we have and create what we do not have.

Well, of course, all this will be laid bare at the talks themselves; but the current nature of the information that is being leaked does not enable one to say affirmatively that the prerequisites have already been created for serious results on one or two questions concerning the consolidation of international security.

[Bogdanov] But, Nikolay Vladimirovich, these actions all come out of the same box, to create the impression that the U.S. side is meeting us halfway; that it is interested in a summit meeting; that it is doing everything to ensure that such a meeting takes place. Even your brief analysis shows that these are things that are totally unacceptable to the Soviet Union. They are unacceptable, not because we are being stubborn, but because they are simply dishonest and unjust; and they are not in keeping with the principle of equal and similar security for the sides. They are deliberately arranging the leaks, deliberately noising all this abroad to mislead the uninformed reader or listener and show him once again: look how uncompromising the Soviet Union is! And this on the eve of the highly important meeting that took place on Friday and Saturday between the two heads of the foreign policy departments. So how sincere is the position of the U.S. side, and what do they really want?

[Tsvetov] One can judge about the level of sincerity on the U.S. side by going back once again to the report I read out which says that an official from the Administration had instructed the Air Force not to reequip the bomber so as not to exceed the limits of the SALT II. But there is no mention of the fact that the United States has been violating the SALT II treaty not only along the line of redesigning bombers but also along the line of modernizing missiles. You know that according to the terms of the SALT II treaty, both sides may modernize only one type of missile, whereas the U.S. side has been introducing at least two types of new missiles, or has been developing [razrabatyvayet] them to introduce as armaments. Nothing is being said about this, yet this is what is being done.

[Bogdanov] You see the problem of the violation of treaties is one of the administration's favorite hobby horses. As soon as a need arises to present the Soviet side in dark colors, as soon as another batch of doubts about the Soviet Union has to be sown in the souls of narrow-minded people, the fairly worn tale about violations of agreements and treaties by the Soviet Union is immediately dragged into light. But this is only a part of what the U.S. side is actually doing. In accordance with treaties, we have in Geneva the consultative standing commission, which has been set up to look into and to analyze complaints from the sides concerning the fulfillment of these agreements and treaties if such complaints arise. And there is a rule: Everything that takes place within the walls of the commission must not be divulged. We have been following this principle and holding it sacred. As for the U.S. side, there has been not only continuous leaking but also continuous falsification and misinformation.

[Shishlin] It seems that they have already announced that they would not work in this commission any longer, as they have announced that they are pulling out both from the temporary agreement of 1972 and from the SALT II Treaty; and it is absolutely clear, though they have not said this, that they are also smashing up the ABM treaty with their work within the framework of the Star Wars program.

[Tsevtov] Yes, the recent experiment with the Delta missile is evidence of this. This missile put in orbit two satellites which maneuvered relative to each other, passed information about each other, and then one of them, which was stuffed with explosives crashed into the other satellite. In fact, this was a rehearsal for destroying enemy missiles. This is a violation of the ABM treaty.

[Bogdanov] This is a signal to the Soviet side -- this is what you have said, Nikolay Vladimirovich -- that the 1972 ABM treaty is next in turn to be broken. It is an utterly unambiguous signal.

[Tsvetov] You know, I would like to direct your attention to yet another aspect of the Soviet foreign initiatives. I mean the proposal to set up a security system in the Asian-Pacific region. It seems to me that this region is becoming more and more important now. I will cite only two figures: If in 1962 the share of the Asian-Pacific region in the world production output amounted to 9 percent, it was 13 percent in 1985, and the share of this region in world exports amounted, in 1962, to 8 percent, whereas now it is 19 percent. In other words, as both Japanese and U.S. political scientists put it, the world's center is gradually shifting from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. It is natural that the problems that are worrying this region or complicating the situation in it are attracting not only the attention of the whole world but ours as well.

[Shishlin] Yes, and of course the region is extremely interesting in itself and is undergoing a dynamic development. The figures you gave are forceful evidence of it. Yet many problems on which the fate of both the Asian-Pacific region and the world as such depend are intersecting there. But I would not like to create the impression that no other processes other than negative ones are happening in this region. There are positive processes, too, and I would mention, among them, the recent visit by Comrade Talyzin to China and the intensive broad talks that were held by our delegation in that country. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has visited the PRC and the DPRK, and one must say that Chinese comrades are giving Nicaragua a certain help -- political, moral, economic -- and, strictly speaking, very important pronouncements were made in Beijing on the position by the PRC relative to the countries of the so-called Third World. On the whole, the results of this visit are undoubtedly positive.

[Tsvetov] To this one has to add the serious and very decisive tendencies to set up a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific.

[Shishlin] Yes, certainly. But citing some positive facts, one cannot, unfortunately, pass over negative facts in silence in particular, the decision by the Japanese cabinet to join the U.S. SDI...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] The stepping up of the U.S. naval activity near our shores in the Sea of Japan and in the northeastern part of the Pacific.

[Shishlin] Yes, and this is such a demonstrative activity that is, in addition, coupled with the activity we are observing in the Baltic, in the North Sea a very large-scale naval exercise called "Northern Wedding." Hundreds of ships, a large number of military aircraft, and huge numbers of troops have been brought into action there. But coming back to the Asian-Pacific region, all this, undoubtedly, shows that the way to peace and to making relations healthier is not a simple way. But this is a promising road because the Soviet proposals are being built not on some hollow ground, but they are really coming out of the real situation that we encounter in this vast zone. I think that the future -- without simplifying this future -- belongs to the ideas that are in line with the thoughts expounded during the Far Eastern trip by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

[Tsvetov] There are plusses in this region, compared to Europe, and minuses.

I would ascribe the following to minuses: the causes for regional conflict in the Asian-Pacific region are much more varied than in Europe. Yet, on the other hand, there are no ossified multilateral military-political associations in this region, unlike in Europe, associations that would be difficult to reconcile and to disband. This makes the implementation of the ideas suggested by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev easier.

[Bogdanov] In any case, if one casts a broader look on this problem, I do not see, frankly speaking, more effective ways and recipes for solving these problems than the thoughts and suggestions set forth by Mikhail Sergeyevich in Vladivostok. I simply do not know other proposals, I simply do not know other opinions on how to adjust the situation in the Pacific region...

[Tsvetov, Interrupting] It is nothing but natural that you do not know because there are simply no other proposals...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] This is exactly what I mean...

[Tsvetov] All these proposals have soaked into themselves all that has already been endured by the experience of Asian countries, starting from Bandung. All has been included here, all those proposals that were made on the governmental level of the countries belonging to this region, and on the public level. That is why these proposals cannot fail to attract attention both from the public and from the governments.

[Bogdanov] And, on the other hand, of course our proposals are not a monopoly or the last word. We are always open for some reciprocal moves, for proposals that would supplement or specify, that would lead to negotiations. In one word, you have on your table a Pacific concept of security and an invitation to sit and discuss.

[Shishlin] As you see, there are really lots of problems, but the sky is not totally overcast. Though September 1986 has had a rather dramatic start, I think that to date, not a single door has been shut, there is still time to think; there is still time to act and, most important, there is the need to act. Strictly speaking, this is exactly what our country has been advocating.

[Tsvetov] Comrades, here I would like to end our conversation at the round table. All the best to you.

U.S. 'TRYING TO BLOCK USSR ENTRANCE INTO GATT'

LD212130 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 86

From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin.

[Text] On Monday a meeting of ministers of trade, members of GATT, began in the Uruguayan resort of Punta-del-Este. GATT is the General Agreement of Tarif and Trade. There are 92 states, 92 countries, in this organization, which is engaged in regulating the exchange of world trade, and more than another 30 countries voluntarily, so to speak, obey its rules.

This session which has begun now, it is attracting particular attention because it must in some way or other react to the desire expressed by the Soviet Union to take part in the work of this organization. Washington spokesmen reacted to this straight away and it goes without saying that they were strongly against this.

The Americans' argument is the following: The Soviet Union's planned economy is incompatible with the market principles of GATT, but this argument is exceedingly weak. The point is that a whole number of socialist states are already members of this organization, such as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, and, by the way, Washington, is not objecting to the entry of the PRC into this organization. So evidently we are not dealing with a matter of principle here but the fact that the U.S. Administration is trying its utmost to put a brake on, and restrain the increase, for instance, in our country's share of influence in world politics and in the world economy. So Washington is trying namely to narrow our possibilities, to hamper our actions on the international scene everywhere and in all directions.

BOVIN ON STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE, LEADERS' MEETING

LD212116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Sep 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] On Friday the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures was supposed to end, but judging by the information that I have at my disposal, the general search for mutually-acceptable decisions is not over there yet. On the whole the progress there at this conference has been very appreciable and there is real hope for success. In principle everyone has agreed to notify one another about the concentration of troops and the restationing of troops on European territory, and the dates of the bringing in of troops onto European territory. They must decide on a number of other things, but there are some substantial details which have until recently given rise to controversy. Here is an example: They have agreed to carry out air inspections in certain situations. The question arises, however, whose plane should be used, whose crew should it be? One position is that both plane and crew should belong to the country that is being inspected. Another proposal is that plane and crew should belong to a neutral country. As far as I understand somehow or other they have managed to get round this specific difficulty, but there are a few disputes remaining. However I repeat that on the whole there is real hope that a compromise will be found in Stockholm. It is interesting to note that the West European NATO allies are pressing Washington, nudging it toward a compromise at Stockholm. Recently the West German paper NEUER ANZEIGER reported that the foreign ministers of the FRG and Great Britain had sent letters to Shultz in which they warned Washington against any actions which could hamper the reaching of an accord at Stockholm. One can, of course, only welcome such a genuine European stance by NATO members for instance.

The Stockholm topic was discussed this week as well during the consultative meeting between Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl.

As a whole both leaders are, of course, in favor of success at the conference and in favor of confidence-building measures, but evidently the desire to play soldier remains intact whatever the age. Therefore both Thatcher and Kohl climbed into their respective tanks there, and fired one shot each. Well, of course the targets were hit, but I have just mentioned that by the way.

Gorbachev Message for Reagan

LD192226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2156 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, 20 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who has come here by prior agreement, has had a meeting at the White House with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. E. Shevardnadze handed the President a personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The U.S. side was given an explanation of the Soviet approach to ensuring lasting peace and all-embracing security by the averting of the militarization of space, by the limitations and reduction of armaments, especially nuclear armaments, right up to their total elimination, and by a general lowering of the levels of military confrontation.

The need was stressed for the speediest possible achievement of concrete accords in the sphere of security and for a solution of the question of halting and banning nuclear tests.

Questions connected with Soviet-U.S. summit meetings were touched upon in the course of the conversation.

At the same time the Soviet side pointed out that an artificial aggravation of the atmosphere surrounding relations between our two countries for purposes that only benefit the opponents of a normalization of these relations is impermissible.

Today talks also opened at the State Department between Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

News Conference

PM21183 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Washington, 21 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member, USSR Foreign Minister, held a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Embassy in the United States on 20 September at the conclusion of his meetings in Washington.

Naturally, he said, you are expecting me to give an assessment of the conversations which were held in Washington.

The assessment will follow. In order to make it objective, it is important to choose a correct scale of measurement.

Our present visit has had its history, which began in Geneva. General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and President R. Reagan reached certain accords at the Geneva summit last November.

Their chief objective was to achieve a shift for the better in Soviet-U.S. affairs in the shortest time possible. It was agreed that both sides would speed up work aimed at reaching concrete accords, first of all in the security field.

In other words, the Geneva summit gave rise to the hope that the train of Soviet-U.S. agreements would gradually gain in speed and would be continuously moving forward toward an end set by the sides. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0557 GMT on 21 September carries a virtually identical version of this dispatch, but transmits a service message at 0702 GMT correcting "agreements" in the preceding sentence to read "relations."]

Regrettably, the train that was assembled in Geneva began to skid rather quickly and developments took on a completely different nature from the one we expected.

Instead of being a time of realized hopes, the period after Geneva, to use M.S. Gorbachev's words, became a time of missed opportunities.

I do not intend now to talk about the reasons for this or to present claims to those responsible for this failure. Let me just say that the Soviet side has striven in every way it can to sustain the direction and time-scale of the movement toward mutually agreed goals. We have undertaken a number of major political acts which could immediately lead us to practical nuclear disarmament measures.

I would like to recall our repeated extension of our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts. We also put forward a complete complex of specific proposals in which we tried to embody the principle of equivalent [ravnoznachnyy] security on sharply reduced levels of military confrontation.

I would like to draw your attention specifically to one fact: The Soviet Union stands for the reliable monitoring [kontrol] of all agreements in the security field, including the supranational one and on-site inspection.

In addition, wishing to speed up the work on preparing a productive summit meeting filled with substantial content, we suggested to the U.S. side that we hold a series of consultations in midsummer on the level of experts practically on the entire range of our relations with the United States.

Such consultations have been held and both sides have appraised them as useful and necessary. I would like to say that here in Washington we spoke in favor of continuing the practice of conducting such exchanges of opinion as an efficient means of preparing for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Our present meeting with Secretary of State Shultz was conceived both by us and by the U.S. side as one of the decisive stages in the work of organizing a new meeting of our countries' top leaders: an effective meeting and one that would be significant in terms of its practical results, above all in the area of curbing the arms race and reducing nuclear armaments. A considerable part of the necessary preparatory work in this direction had been done in our view.

And then it happened -- and I want to say this with great regret -- that someone's ill-intentioned hand attempted to block further headway. Actions were undertaken which placed the very possibility of holding a summit meeting into question.

One of these actions was the demand for a reduction in the staff of the Soviet mission to the United Nations by 25 members. [paragraph continues]

This is an unlawful, and I would say, irresponsible and provocative decision. And we are not the only ones who think so. The UN itself also deems it absolutely unlawful.

Not resorting to other, stronger words, I will put it straight: if the U.S. side believes that it can act according to its whims and remain unpunished, it is profoundly mistaken. This action will not remain without consequences, with the only difference being that we will not be making rash decision.

It appears that much has been done in the past few weeks to break up the Soviet-U.S. dialogue. An artificial blockage was created, and questions were moved to the foreground which were designed to supersede the main ones, for the sake of which we maintain the contacts with you. Presumably, it was believed that having given in to emotions, we would not come to Washington.

We have come, although -- I will be blunt with you -- it was not an easy decision for us to make. We have made it being guided by our sense of lofty responsibility and understanding of political priorities. Soviet-U.S. relations are too important for our peoples, for the destinies of the world and mankind, to be subject to reflex actions [refleksii]. It does not take great mental powers to destroy, but creation takes willpower, intellect, and patience.

Now with regard to the talks themselves. As you know, we have had a meeting with president Reagan and four rounds of talks with Secretary of State Shultz. A personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general Secretary, was conveyed to the President and our approach to guaranteeing a stable peace and comprehensive security by means of averting the militarization of space and reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons, was set out. We stressed the need for the earliest achievement of concrete accords in the security sphere and a solution to the issue of halting nuclear tests.

Naturally, we discussed questions connected with the summit meeting.

Regrettably, we had to draw the administration's attention to the inadmissibility of artificially whipping up the atmosphere in our relations.

A wide range of questions was discussed in my conversations with the secretary of state. Our conversation was on a one-to-one basis for a considerable part of the time. It was thorough [obstoyatelnyy] meaningful [soderzhatelnyy] and, I would say, constructive on the whole. It is good that there predominated both common sense and an understanding that a language of pressure and ultimatums is an unsuitable one for our relations.

We consider that here in Washington normal diplomatic work has been, I would say, carried out in virutally all main areas, but primarily on questions of security. In a certain sense this work creates a basis for holding a productive summit meeting. We truly are moving forward with regard to this.

A few words on a questions which I will predict you will raise in any case -- namely, the "N. Daniloff affair." It was broached in our converstions here and has not yet been resolved. But the possibilities for this exist, and we are in favor of resolving this matter as rapidly as possible.

E. Shevardnadze then replied to numerous questions from journalists.

Question: M.S. Gorbachev said in his interview with RUDE PRAVO that today, in the nuclear age, a new thinking is required. Have you found elements of this new thinking in your U.S. partners?

Answer: Regrettably, we and representatives of the U.S. Administration have different understandings of the principles of the new thinking, of the new approach. The new thinking manifests itself in practical matters, in practical action, in a willingness on the part of states to do everything they can to halt the arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space. To use practical language, there are profound differences between us. They existed and continue to do so. But the talks showed another thing, too. On some questions, very important questions of security, a certain prospect for achieving agreements is appearing. These agreements could be signed at a summit meeting, as long as the corresponding preparatory work is done.

Question: Does this statement and your other statements mean that you have been able to convince the Americans that an empty summit is no good, that your position is right, and that a meeting simply to have talks is no good?

Answer: We are convinced, and now, I believe, the Americans also are convinced, that an empty meeting is no good. I will draw this conclusion from the talks that we have held in Washington: There must be preparations for a serious meeting with serious results.

Question: Do you expect a summit meeting to be held this year?

Answer: I do not wish to anticipate events. Let me say frankly that as far as the Soviet side, the Soviet leadership is concerned, everything is being done to ensure that a meeting, a meeting which will yield results, does take place. We are in no doubt that such a meeting is necessary. The Soviet people and the American people, as well as the whole of the world public, have an interest in such a meeting which will yield results.

Question: Have you noticed any headway, any change in the U.S. position on the question of a treaty on banning nuclear weapon tests?

Answer: To judge by its practical actions, no.

Question: In your opinion, what are the obstacles remaining on the path of achieving agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons?

Answer: Let us not go into details at the moment. What you have just asked is the subject of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. In two words I will say that this is a very promising line. There is the possibility of bringing the positions closer together. Whatever depends on the Soviet delegation, it does. The rest is up to the U.S. side.

Replying to questions about the "Daniloff affair," E. Shevardnadze said: The facts show that Daniloff was engaged in illicit activity aimed against the Soviet State's interests. The U.S. side has been given documents and materials which expose him as engaging in unseemly business.

Replies were also given to other journalists' questions.

KORNILOV STRESSES DESIRE FOR SUMMIT, ARMS ACCORD

PM191448 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Sep 86 p 3

[Political observer Yuriy Kornilov article under the rubric "View of Events": "Will There Be a Summit Meeting?"]

[Text] The U.S. mass media are continuing actively to pursue the topic of the potential and prospects for a Soviet-American summit meeting -- pursuing it, naturally, from a very specific angle. The White House press secretary, talking with journalists on board the plane on which the U.S. President was recently returning to Washington after his vacation, stated: "The meeting will be productive if the Soviet side wants it to be productive." "If Moscow wants a meeting, there will be a meeting," U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Whitehead echoes him. What can one say about this?

In the Soviet Union it has been stressed repeatedly, even at the highest level, that our country is in favor of developing normal, good relations with the United States, naturally on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. But the state of and prospects for Soviet-American relations should be defined first and foremost by progress in the most important field: in progress along the path of limiting the arms race, reviving detente, and establishing and consolidating confidence between states on that basis.

The basic thesis elaborated as a result of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva in November 1985 declares: Nuclear war is impermissible and the sides will not seek to achieve military superiority. The Soviet Union was and is working in this direction by putting forward a large-scale program of practical actions to eliminate the nuclear danger, end the arms race, and preserve and strengthen world peace. People in different continents assess as clear evidence of the USSR's peaceability and a convincing manifestation of the new kind of political thinking our country's proposal on creating an all-embracing system international security, which has been submitted by the Soviet Union and its friends and allies for consideration at the 41st UN General Assembly Session which opened in New York on 16 September. The world public assess highly the USSR's firm, consistent line of eliminating nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing the militarization of space, banning and destroying chemical weapons, and eliminating nuclear arms and considerably reducing conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. It is generally acknowledged that the USSR's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, which has already been in force for more than a year, is of exceptionally great, topical significance for the situation in the world.

That is one approach to the key international problems of today and to the objectives and tasks of Soviet-American dialogue. If you take on trust the statements of other American figures, including very high-ranking figures, and of a number of U.S. mass information organs, Washington's approach is analogous or similar. Speaking in Glassboro (New Jersey) recently, the U.S. President zealously demanded an "end to suspicions, replacing them with mutual understanding," and the attainment of "effective arms reduction." "And the journal U.S. & WORLD REPORT, in its latest issue, dated 15 September, reported, citing R. Reagan's immediate entourage, that the White House "intends to hold a summit meeting in order to demonstrate the President's peaceability."

Well, the U.S. desire to demonstrate its peaceability could not only be welcomed in itself. It is quite obvious that this desire would accord far more with the realities of the modern world and with the United States' own true interests than the desire to use force to threaten your partner.

However, the question naturally arises: How, by what means, does Washington intend to "demonstrate its peaceability"? Have people there perhaps finally realized that in our nuclear age the world is too small and fragile for all kinds of "strong-arm methods," and have concluded that it is expedient to curtail, or at least to amend in the direction of limitation, the gigantic military programs elaborated by the Republican administration? No, the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1987 reaches nearly 300 billion dollars -- a record sum in the country's history. Have people in Washington perhaps realized what a serious threat to the cause of peace and to the security of the United States itself is inherent in the plans to carry the arms race into space? No, the implementation of R. Reagan's so-called "strategic defense initiative" is continuing at an accelerated pace, accompanied by tests of the ASAT antisatellite system and other actions which undermine the Soviet-American ABM Treaty, that basic foundation on which strategic offensive arms reduction agreements could and should be built. Have people in Washington perhaps renounced their plans to turn a number of West European countries which are the NATO allies of the United States into a launch pad for American first-strike nuclear weapons? This question too, today at least, has to be answered with a brief "no."

It is generally accepted that a nuclear state's attitude toward nuclear explosions is a kind of touchstone of the real direction and main content of that state's policy. U.S. public opinion and a considerably proportion of the U.S. Congress are increasingly actively supporting the USSR's idea of halting nuclear explosions, which encountered a very extensive positive world response. But how does official Washington regard the idea? Its reaction is straightforward: In the 400-plus days of the Soviet moratorium there have been 20 nuclear explosions at Nevada test sites! The chief aim of these militarist acts is a desire not merely to continue the arms race but to take it into new spheres, an effort to forge fundamentally new types of weapons, above all space-based nuclear weapons, the so-called nuclear-charged x-ray lasers. How, pray, does one square the frantic militarist preparations with the claims that Washington is apparently solely concerned with "demonstrating its love of peace"? Add to this the fact that the flexing of nuclear missile muscles is accompanied in the United States by endless anti-Soviet campaigns like the provocative ballyhoo kicked up recently over the so-called "Daniloff affair" or the act of espionage by a U.S. citizen in the USSR, and it is more than obvious that it is difficult to talk seriously not only about Washington's "love of peace," but even about its elementary political restraint at the moment...

"If one deliberately takes the view that a moratorium is unacceptable, if the question of medium-range missiles in Europe is blocked, if strategic armaments have to be improved, and so forth. What is there to talk about?" M.S. Gorbachev noted in his replies to questions posed by the chief editor of the Czechoslovak paper PRÁVO. "In an atmosphere of a frantic arms race, the fueling of tension, and the demolition of existing accords a summit is scarcely going to do any good. But it would be the easiest thing in the world to use it to deceive people, to reassure the public by creating a semblance that all is well and then continue the dangerous policy. As a matter of fact, they are already trying to do that, by pretending that summit preparations are in fully swing."

The line being imposed on us of competing with one another in the production of weapons of destruction and death is not our line; opting for an arms race is not our choice. As is known, World War II cost more than 50 million lives. What would a nuclear conflict mean today, when so many nuclear weapons have been stockpiled that experts argue only about how many times, or tens of times over, mankind could be destroyed? It is more than obvious that today not only a nuclear duel but also preparations for one cannot be politically advantageous to anyone. [paragraph continues]

So it is a matter of needing new approaches, of not threatening one another with ever more sophisticated weapon systems, but -- before it is too late -- of talking in an honest and businesslike manner with partners at various levels -- including summit level, of course -- about real ways of eliminating the threat of nuclear self-destruction. The USSR wants this. So no matter how much we are provoked, the Soviet Union does not break the threads of contact with the U.S. Administration, does not place their usefulness in doubt, and does not slam the door, although some people in Washington would very much like this to happen. Of course, the approach expressed in the formula "all or nothing" is alien to the Soviet Union, which since Geneva has taken many steps to bring Soviet-American positions closer together on a wide range of problems connected with surmounting the arms race. But it is more than obvious that all contacts are valuable not in themselves, but in their results.

So will there be a Soviet-American summit or not? In answering this question one should state very clearly that the Soviet Union wants a dialogue, it wants a new summit, one that would mean marked progress in the solution of at least one or two vital problems of international security. This can be achieved if the Geneva atmosphere is preserved, or rather revived. Our country is absolutely determined to continue to exploit every opportunity for productive dialogue, for progress toward arms limitation and reduction. It is up to Washington.

AMERICANS' VIEWS ON SUMMIT, DANILOFF CITED

LD211627 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Krasnodar Kray, his conversation with working people, in which, in particular, issues of international politics were touched upon, have received a broad response in the United States. Our New York correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin reports:

THE NEW YORK TIMES points out that the Soviet leader stressed the importance of a possible summit meeting for reaching bilateral accords above all on ending nuclear tests, and on the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles from the European zone.

Observers of practically all television companies are emphasizing that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev sharply criticized the attempts of right-wing and militarist circles in the United States to artificially tie up the solution of the most important problems of the present time with secondary issues.

Touching upon the vociferous campaign unleashed here by certain circles in connection with the detention of an American journalist in the USSR for illegal activities, the CNN television company cited data from a public opinion survey. Over 70 percent of U.S. citizens questioned spoke out in favor of the holding of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting as soon as possible, for reaching accords on curbing the arms race. And over half of them are opposed to tying in secondary issues with the possibility of a meeting.

As a CNN commentator stated, there are issues too important on the agenda for an irresponsible political game to be conducted around them.

DANILOFF CASE EXPLOITED TO IMPEDE DIALOGUE

Kornilov on Familiar 'Strategy'

LD191213 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

The French newspaper L'HUMANITE has run its story about the "Daniloff case" under the headline "blackmail strategy" and said the anti-Soviet furor raised in the United States around the case aims to impair and aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations and impede Moscow-Washington dialogue.

This is true. It should only be added to L'HUMANITE's conclusions that the "blackmail strategy" now set in motion by certain quarters in the United States is not new.

Reactionary and militarist forces in Washington have had recourse to the most sordid methods in order to disorient public opinion and buck and reverse positive trends each time there have emerged prospects for any improvements in the U.S.-Soviet relationship and possibilities to make any headway in dealing with the urgent problems of bridling the arms race.

Let us recall the year of 1960 when millions of people in different countries were fixing so many hopes on Soviet-U.S. dialogue, while right-wing reactionaries in the United States and their trusted people in the C.I.A. were frantically looking for a pretext to torpedo a Soviet-U.S. summit slated for May that year.

The pretext was found in operation U-2. The flight of an American spy plane manned by Gary Powers and shot down over the territory of the USSR seriously complicated the international situation.

Let us recall the year 1983 when the need to end the arms race became an especially pressing issue on the international agenda, demands were mounting with particular vigor throughout the world for averting nuclear catastrophe, and the people were expecting positive results from Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

It was in that period that a South Korean Boeing was sent for spying purposes into Soviet airspace.

When the Soviet Union cut short also that provocation, in Washington they launched a vicious anti-Soviet campaign whose goal was clear beyond doubt from the very beginning, namely to exacerbate the international situation, besmirch the USSR, try to provoke hostile feelings towards this country, and smear the Soviet policy of peace.

Now it is the "Daniloff case" and a simultaneous hostile action taken by U.S. authorities against Soviet citizen Gennadiy Zakharov, a staff member of the U.N. Secretariat.

One doesn't even need to make any particularly deep analysis to detect a striking similarity between the moments chosen by detente's enemies both then and this time to raise another anti-Soviet uproar.

The latest ill-intentioned outcry has again been provoked in a period when there have appeared possibilities to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and the international public is demanding ever more strongly that Washington positively respond to a Soviet call for ending all nuclear explosions and reciprocate large-scale Soviet initiatives in kind.

Although the U.S. spy this time operated not in the air but on earth, the aim pursued by those who are twisting facts to blow the "Daniloff case" out of all proportions has remained the same.

It is to exploit a case of espionage to spoil Soviet-U.S. relations, sow doubts about Soviet policy, and tarnish the image of our people, which has begun to shape in the Americans' minds.

All the above cases, and there have been many more similar ones, have the same hallmark all over them, showing visibly one and the same method used to scuttle emerging possibilities for detente.

The deliberate and premeditated nature of Washington's provocations is conceded even by the right-wing bourgeois press.

The French LE MONDE, for example, said today it was not ruled out that by arresting Zakharov, "some American figures, discontented with the way Soviet-U.S. relations are developing, have attempted to complicate them even further."

But international opinion cannot be hoodwinked and the Soviet Union cannot be provoked by means of such "blackmail strategy".

The USSR is fully resolved to continue steering its foreign policy of peace firmly and consistently.

As to those circles in the United States, which would like to hamstring everything positive in international affairs with the help of anti-Soviet propaganda gambits and continue trying to do this obstinately, without being squeamish about using any means, they should realize that their ploys will inevitably crush to nothing when confronted with hard facts.

Disinformation and concoctions cannot cover up espionage tracks.

Link With Move Against UN Staff

LD200441 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 20 Sep 86

[From the "PRAVDA Review"]

[Text] We now turn our attention to PPAVDA's international commentary under the heading: "From Powers to Daniloff." Its author, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, writes:

The escalation of anti-Sovietism and the provocative attempts to aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations, to wreck the possible summit meeting, and to push the responsibility for this from Washington onto Moscow, is the only way possible to qualify certain actions recently taken by the U.S. Administration.

The most recent example of this is the crude arbitrary act which clouded the opening of the 41st UN General Assembly session; specifically, the U.S. State Department's unceremonious demand that 25 diplomatic officials of the Soviet Union's UN Permanent Mission leave the United States by 1 October. There is neither ground nor legal bases for such a decision. The norm of international law envisages that the UN members themselves determine the number of personnel necessary for the work at their mission.

The U.S. action, which is contrary to the United States's obligation vis-a-vis the UN, is closely coordinated with the provocative sensation regarding the notorious Daniloff affair. The arrest of the U.S. journalist who was spying and was caught red-handed is portrayed by the White House and by the State Department as a kind of international crisis, capable of hampering the summit meeting and the Soviet-U.S. accords on arms limitation [dogovorennosti onb ogrenicheney vooruzheniy].

The Soviet people, Vsevelod Ovchinnikov writes in conclusion, possess enough endurance, self-control, and the feeling of responsibility to firmly adhere to their principles and to more firmly continue the peace-loving course which corresponds to mankind's interests.

PAPER ALLEGES PERSECUTION OF JOURNALISTS IN U.S.

PM181357 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZEIA in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 9

[Own correspondent Iona Andronov report under the rubric "Answer to the Point": "Paving Stones for the Correspondent"]

[Text] New York -- Five days a week, at 2100 hours, millions of Americans watch the popular television review by the well-known journalist Larry King. He usually discusses the most up-to-the-minute topics. At the moment, the biggest sensation here is the espionage accusation against the Moscow correspondent of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT and the complaints of his colleagues and compatriots about "secret persecution in the USSR." On this topic, King invited LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's New York correspondent into his TV studio and asked reproachfully:

"Why are you, Iona, unobjective about the persecutions in Moscow against U.S. journalists?"

"Since you are accusing my newspaper of unobjectivity," I replied, "why have you, Larry, not reported how I was beaten up last fall in the presence of the FBI detective assigned to me, purely because I was objectively covering current political events?"

"Did that really happen?"

"You see how poorly informed you are when it comes to facts."

"I'm sorry about what happened to you...."

The press here is still keeping quiet about such incidents. And all the leading newspapers, television companies, and radio stations are stunning the public with terrifying stories from American reporters accredited to Moscow about their supposedly unbearable existence in the Soviet Union. And the weekly which was at fault, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, particularly excels in this.

Robin Knight, former Moscow correspondent for that publication, indulges in painful memories: "Once in Tashkent a family invited me to a birthday celebration. I remember waking up on my back in a dusty yard. I probably should not have drunk so much vodka. I fell into a flagrant trap."

For comparison, let us hear my colleague from the New York TASS correspondent' center: "Certain anonymous individuals call us repeatedly at the correspondents' center, let out a stream of foul language, and threaten to blow up the center and kill us. Today they intimidated us again: 'You are all condemned to death'. The provocateurs aim is obvious: to intimidate and demoralize the workers at the center. We have repeatedly protested to the police, but they do nothing, although the U.S. special services, who tap our telephones, could very quickly identify the criminals and render them harmless. The New York police dawdled for 1 and 1/2 hours when some hired thugs who were very well known to the police burst into the center and started making trouble. Not one of them was punished."

The New York correspondent of MOSCOW NEWS: "Two thugs smashed the windshield in my car with a heavy paving stone in the street in broad daylight. Luckily I had managed to get my children out of the car -- one 18 months old and the other 6. My windshield has been broken before, with a crowbar. Then they slashed the tires, and threw some kind of package at my head, which I just managed to duck. I know by sight the FBI agents who follow me. There is a whole team of them -- seven, in three cars. They operate without concealment, openly."

The New York correspondent of Soviet state television and radio: "My office telephone is regularly cut off while I am transmitting to the Moscow office taped interviews with American peace campaigners. They also cut off the telephone when I was reporting on the terrorist attack on the Moiseyev dance troupe who are in tour here. Similar telephone tricks are played on other Soviet journalists in New York and Washington."

As for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent here, after the beating organized by the FBI, they are now trying to set a more cunning trap: I have already received openly, through the mail, with no attempt at secrecy, three letters from anonymous persons offering confidential information. The latest one says: 'It is planned to send a detachment of scouts to Afghanistan from the United States. I can tell you the exact date of the operation, its route, and the names of those taking part. If you are not chicken let us meet and make a deal.'

The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT's correspondent was exposed while illegally acquiring secret information about military sites. But my comrades in the United States are subjected to truly illegal, vile persecutions.

FURTHER ON JURMALA CONFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS

PM191117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by Ye. Vostrukhov, A. Itskov, and A. Shalnev: "Reality Versus Fantasy"]

[Text] Jurmala -- Let us dream a little. Imagine we are in the year 2000. Soviet and American specialists are working together -- from the heart of the earth to outer space:

Geophysicists have developed a sophisticated method to forecast earthquakes and preparations are in progress for a manned space flight to Mars. Reciprocal tourism is flourishing. Joint demonstrations are organized, against the arms race in particular....

Stop! But why will demonstrations against the arms race be needed even at the beginning of the third millennium? Surely it will have been ended by then? Who is the author of this fantasy, in which these rosy prospects are blackened with hopelessness in the struggle against the threat of nuclear catastrophe?

The author is Mark Palmer, until recently one of the leaders of the section in the U.S. State Department concerned with the Soviet Union, and now U.S. ambassador to Hungary. These fantasies are from the report he delivered at a meeting of representatives of the Soviet and American public currently in progress.

So will it really be impossible to end the nuclear threat even by the year 2000? Surely we will not still only be "putting forward initiatives aimed at disarmament" in 2000, as Palmer imagines?

A considerable number of questions on this score were put to the American ambassador, but there was no answer forthcoming either from him or from J. Matlock, another of the Washington administration's official representatives taking part in the meeting. As Matlock "explained," he would, of course, like to be more specific but, he said, there was not enough time.

Time was found, however, for specifics -- of a different kind, it is true. Expounding their appraisals of the current state of Soviet-American relations and their prehistory, official Washington's emissaries openly engaged in juggling facts and in blatant falsification. Summing up one such speech, V.V. Zhurkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and first deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute, observed that he had counted several dozen distortions -- large and small.

Here are some examples.

After adoption of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the Soviet leaders declared themselves the enemy of virtually the whole world (surely you must know, Mr Matlock, the hall asked the official White House Sovietologist, that the first decree passed by the October Revolution was the Peace Decree, signed by V.I. Lenin?);

The landing of American troops in Arkhangelsk was not intervention against the Land of the Soviets. It was an exceptional measure taken to prevent German occupation of Russia, (After hearing out this passage from history, one of the Soviet participants in the meeting observed: Why, then, was it necessary to shoot innocent citizens?);

The Soviet Union took possession of Latvia and incorporated it without the free expression of consent by the local population, Matlock claimed, forgetting that Soviet power was proclaimed in Latvia in 1918 but overthrown in 1920 with the aid of foreign troops (The United States gave the counterrevolutionaries \$5 million and Great Britain donated 1.3 million pounds.) Soviet power was restored in Latvia 20 years later.

The list could be continued, but is there any point? It must be admitted, however, that such crude distortions of the Soviet Union's history and its policies, past and present, distortions obligingly taken up by "independent" mass information media, find a path, alas, to the minds of many Americans. This, incidentally, could be felt in the questions asked by representatives of the American public during the discussion that developed at the meeting.

But the very fact that American doctors and pensioners, teachers and journalists, employees and scientists came here, the very fact that they took an active part in the discussions, attests to the deep concern felt by a number of Americans for the fate of peace.

Also concerned is (R. Grem). Having spent almost half his life, as he said, "in government service," including service connected with the creation of weapons, he said, turning to one of the high-ranking figures from the Washington administration: "You claim that no one wants an arms reduction more than the U.S. Government. This claim is false. The people of America want this far more. I believe that Washington's 'star wars' program and your persistent continuation of nuclear test run counter to the interests of arms control and the interests of the American people."

Washington's stubborn reluctance to reach agreement on renouncing the use of force as means of resolving international problems also runs counter to all this. The same Matlock said a great deal on the subject of how Washington supposedly loathes using force, but when he was asked whether the United States is ready to support a corresponding resolution in the United Nations the answer was both immediate and categorical: "No!"

The discussions of the first day of the meeting revealed a mutual interest in further developing relations between the two largest world powers. But whereas the American side proceeds from the belief that such improvement will not come before the next century, the participants in the discussion on the Soviet side unanimously indicated that the improvement in Soviet-American relations must begin today.

Intentions Contrast

PM191105 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by special correspondents A. Novikov and Yu. Sagaydak: "Opposition to Dialogue"]

[Text] Jurnal -- By the third day of the conference of USSR and U.S. public representatives on topical issues of Soviet-American relations two pretty clear trends had begun to emerge: On the one hand, the desire to hold a constructive dialogue, talks openly and honestly about the problems of the world, find points of contact, and achieve mutual understanding; on the other hand, the intention to use the platform for groundless attacks and accusations and use slight of tongue to make the audience of thousands and thousands of Soviet and U.S. citizens believe that black is white, and vice versa.

The spokesmen for the U.S. Administration are obviously past masters at the latter unseemly occupation. [paragraph continues]

They are trying harder and harder to stage a kind of propaganda spectacle in the Dzintari Concert Hall in the resort city of Jurmala, near Riga, where the conference is being held. Today, the day of the discussion of the theme of "Regional Conflicts and Ways of Settling Them," the prosecutor's gown was donned by former senior U.S. National Security Council official Helmut Sonnenfeldt.

Mr Sonnenfeldt obviously had no intention of bothering with serious arguments and he immediately took the bull by the horns, so to speak. He warned the audience, silenced by the hectic verbal onslaught: Everything the Soviet representatives said in the first two days was "dishonest." And the mass media had deliberately distorted in their reports the position of one of the sides. Then he really went off the rails....

Blatantly disregarding the well-known facts, Sonnenfeldt painted a picture of total Soviet penetration and stuck Soviet military bases seemingly in all countries of the world, while accusing our country of supporting international terrorism.

The responsible spokesman for a responsible delegation flew into a demagogic rage and without further ado set about sweeping out of his way the fragile fabric of mutual understanding and trust which the Jurmala conference had managed to create in the first two days on the unsteady foundation of Soviet-American relations.

The initiators and organizers of the Jurmala meeting had never intended it to become an arena for mutual attacks and accusations. Its purpose was, in fact, to seek points of contact. "The spirit of debate consists not in providing one's own interpretation of history," N.V. Shishlin, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, said in his speech, "or in, so to speak, compiling a list mistakes and blunders. It is a different, higher task today, a more serious, more responsible task: Understanding where we stand, what our aims are, and what path we are going to choose."

You have to agree with these words. And it is regrettable that the representatives of official White House ideology are trying to exploit for unseemly purposes what is anyway a pretty rare opportunity for a frank discussion.

Arms Race, Regional Conflicts

LD192010 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Yu. Rostov report from Jurmala, with recorded comments from participants; date not given]

[Text] [Rostov] Here in Jurmala, the sharpest discussion took place on the question of ending the arms race. There was a struggle between two approaches: the aspiration to move the question past its standstill and an approach that combined eloquent generalities with unfounded attacks against the opposing side. The floor is given to Strobe Talbott head of the TIME magazine bureau.

[Talbott, in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] The important, and most hopeful thing in this field is the attempt to curb competition in the field of nuclear arms.

[Rostov] Talbott admitted, actually, that the United States was not consistent in this field. How is this explained?

[Talbot] One explanation is that the Americans have found it very difficult to accept the idea of equality, parity in nuclear arms between the Soviet Union and their own country. This is to be explained not only by the fact that the Americans feel nostalgia for the good old days when they had a monopoly, and even superiority over the Soviet Union. It is also to be explained by the fact that many Americans, who are ready in theory to agree with parity with the Soviet Union and live with this parity, these Americans are concerned about what today's Soviet Union has done, is doing, and will do with this parity which it has reached over the past several decades.

[Rostov] In fact, in Talbot's opinion this is not even parity, but Soviet superiority.

[Talbot] The Soviet Union has a superiority of about three to one in land-based ballistic missiles.

[Rostov] Then Talbot, while admitting that there might be some claims against the Reagan administration in the field of the arms race, for B-1 bombers, Trident submarines, or cruise missiles, claimed that such super destructive missiles as the MX are not even sited [razmeshchayutsya] in silos, and are quite unlikely to be sited. And what do they think in Washington about one of the most important questions, the end of nuclear explosions?

[Talbot] The Soviet Union announced its moratorium at a time when this moratorium was much less advantageous to the Americans. Therefore, I must say that the moratorium is not a realistic proposal, and therefore all this naturally applies to the talks currently underway in Geneva on the subject of nuclear space weapons.

[Rostov] And more arms' race propaganda. In space, on earth, propaganda for more and more destructive systems allegedly designed to strengthen stability. Another assertion that the United States is falling behind the Soviet Union in the military arena. Comrade Chervov, member of the Soviet delegation, spoke in reply.

[Chervov] The problem of disarmament is, of course, a complicated one but not so difficult that one cannot manage to grasp it. So much nuclear weaponry has been accumulated in the world today that if it is put into operation it is possible to annihilate everything living on earth many times over. But the arms race is continuing, it threatens to spread into space. No matter how you look at the problem there is just one choice. It is necessary to stop the nuclear arms race, to seek a way out from confrontation.

Esteemed Mr Talbot is not being entirely candid when he says that the USSR has three times as many land-based missiles but says absolutely nothing about the United States having three times as many sea-based missiles. He says absolutely nothing about the United States having several times more heavy bombers and cruise missiles. It turns out that when they look at our missiles their jaws drop but they notice absolutely nothing about what is happening back in the United States.

The establishment of a ban on nuclear tests is the most realistic way of achieving an end to the arms race. Without tests it is impossible to improve — to improve or create [sozdavat] — new types of nuclear weapons. If we, together with the United States, were to reach agreement on ending nuclear explosions this would allow the impasse to be overcome in the whole process of nuclear disarmament. The Soviet course of ending the arms race is not meeting with support from the U.S. Administration. The United States does not wish to end nuclear explosions and continues testing with the aim of creating [sozdaniye] new nuclear armaments.

At the same time, they are trying to cover up their militaristic position by various kinds of inventions. For example, for a long time the U.S. Administration hid behind the problem of monitoring [kontrol] which it had invented. They alleged that the Russians did not agree to monitoring [kontrol] and therefore there was nothing to reach agreement with them about. After the USSR stated that there was no problem of monitoring — we agree to any form of monitoring, including international, including on the sport inspection — it became clear that the leading circles of Washington were simply lying. Now, they have been forced to state openly that they are not prepared to renounce the arms race and for that reason are going to continue nuclear tests. And this is happening at the same time when the United States has carried out more nuclear explosions than all the nuclear powers put together.

Therefore, those who speak about some sort of lagging behind by the United States in nuclear testing in reality would like to retain for the United States the opportunity to create [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear weapons and thus to continue the arms race. The true reason for the U.S. Administration's unwillingness to renounce nuclear explosions lies in Washington's striving to destroy the existing balance of forces to its advantage. This is the aim of the program of creating [sozdaniye] new types of weapons, the MX strategic missiles — some of which are already on combat duty, by the way, Mr Talbott, and you say that they are somewhere far away; you do not know the real state of affairs in your own country. [applause]

Moreover, new Trident-2 missiles are being created [sozdatsya] as well as nuclear warheads for Midgetman missiles and also nuclear charges for strike space means according to the star wars plan. There are simply no other reasons.

Allow me to conclude my speech with the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. In his interview to RUDE PRAVO, he said: I would like to believe in the wisdom, realism, and elementary feelings of self-preservation of the American people. Our two peoples must cooperate and not be at odds with each other, be friendly and not fight. I appeal for this once again.

Thank you for your attention. [applause]

[Rostov] Another discussion, on regional conflicts. The speaker is Sonnenfeld, formerly of the National Security Council.

[Sonnenfeld in English, fading into superimposed Russian translation] There have been crises in Central America, near my country: Cuba in 1960, a very serious crisis; in Nicaragua in the eighties; in Grenada, which has been mentioned, also in the eighties. Some of these crises have now fortunately disappeared, but some of them unfortunately still exist. Now there is the tragic war in Afghanistan which has been going on day in day out. We have interests. In Afghanistan our sole interest is that peace should triumph in that country and in the surrounding area.

[Rostov] The reply is from members of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Korniyenko and Comrade Shishlin.

[Korniyenko] For the past few years we have on numerous occasions come across cases of people in Soviet military uniform on Afghan territory committing crimes and shooting civilians. Maybe this is one of the things that someone here spoke indignantly of on the first day and that was spoken of on the Voice of America. But these are not Soviet officers, nor Soviet soldiers. They are dressed in Soviet uniforms made in the same place those are made for military exercises held in the United States, when some men dress up in Soviet uniforms and others in U.S. uniforms and they are to treat one another as enemies.

I repeat, we have quite definite proof that the people who carry out these provocations in Afghanistan are supplied with these uniforms by the United States.

[Shishlin] The problem of shaping the Sandinist revolution and strengthening that revolution would be and would remain a purely national task were it not for United States' interference. I remember very well how, after the victory by the Sandinists, the United States promised to help the victorious revolution. I am not sure this is exact, but I think that the promise was to give the Sandinists \$93 million. However, it didn't provide those millions of dollars but recently allocated \$100 million to the contras. And what is said about this -- at a more authoritative level than the participants in this very representative meeting today -- is simply and utterly amazing. For what they say is that this little country, which is clashing against the provocative imperial pressure of the United States -- this tiny country, it transpires, is to travel a distance of 2,000 km and conquer Mexico. Then the United States will probably be threatened with this great Nicaragua laying claim to Texas and California. Who can believe that?

[Rostov] This is an acute discussion, not only because the attitudes of official Washington and our country diverge radically, but also because public speakers close to the administration resort not only to shuffling the facts but also to fabricating them. There is a completely different atmosphere at the meetings following the plenary sessions -- meetings with ordinary members of the U.S. delegations.

What institutions are engaged in education, in education alone? [reads question put to audience in auditorium]

[Commentator Vladimir Pozner, moving through audience with microphone] Yes, you want to answer? Just a second, I'll come over to you.

[Soviet woman in audience] I think that the most important thing is your mother. She won't replace any educational institution, but she is the most important thing. If the mother cannot cope, then nursery schools and kindergartens can help, or the schools. But without a mother I don't think any child can be the very best, either in our country or in yours. [applause]

[Pozner] Someone over here has added: Or without a father! [laughter]

[Soviet man in audience] I would like to ask this question: Many U.S. citizens who have come here came from various cities in the United States. All those cities are quite far away from Riga, and I would like to ask how you were welcomed here in Riga, what your accommodations are like, and what your impression is of the first few days' stay here in the Soviet Union?

[American woman in audience, in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] I am very glad you asked this, because it enables me to express my gratitude to many of you. It is quite obvious that a lot of time has been spent in preparing to receive us and a lot of effort has gone into it. A lot of thought has gone into giving us a good reception -- so, many thanks to all those people who have received us with patience, friendliness, and kindness. The people we have met and spoken with on the street are very friendly. Many thanks to you for this warm welcome, and I think that everyone will agree with me. [applause]

Soviet Official: Meeting 'Useful'

LD200150 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by station correspondent Yu. Rostov from meeting of representatives of U.S. and Soviet public in Jurmala, Latvia]

[Text] [Rostov] What has been the result of this meeting? A meeting during which there has been discussion of both mutually exclusive opinions and of common stances on substantially important issues. I believe that the main result has been the fact that Americans and Soviet people have had a good opportunity to get to know each other. Here are excerpts from today's speech by the president of (?Oberlin) College, Fred Starr:

[Begin Starr video recording, in Russian] We must introduce a new code, a code of mutual relations, a code of mutual respect at the present time, and let a future conference elaborate such a code. I propose that the following five points be included in it: First, to acknowledge the existence of differences between our formations; they have existed in the past, even in the distant past, and they will continue to exist. There is nothing bad in this. Second, to acknowledge that the representatives of one side have as many brain-cells [laughter and applause in audience] and no less a conscience than the representatives of the other side. Third, to acknowledge that not one of us is perfect, that we all have made mistakes and that we will make them. Fourth, to acknowledge that only compromises will help us coexist. And I will quote the Bible for the fifth point: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. [applause] [end recording]

[Rostov] Fred Starr's opinion is shared by the majority of participants. Unfortunately, however, the discussions also have confirmed the fact that very influential forces in the United States do not want an honest and direct dialogue between the two countries and in particular, a dialogue on issues such as curbing the arms race and creating a climate of trust. And so, members of the Republican administration, or political figures close in outlook to official Washington, have by no means furthered the creation of an atmosphere of good will at the meeting. Two trends, two political orientations fought at the conference: a course built upon a distorted view of the world seen through the prism of the confrontation of force, and the course which is concerned with the world and the preservation of the lives of millions of people. [video shows various speakers at rostrum and being interviewed, then Academician N.N. Blokhin, captioned as head of Soviet delegation, is interviewed to camera in foyer]

[Begin Blokhin recording] Representatives of official America attempted firmly to insist upon those stances which the U.S. Government is implementing, and they sometimes even allowed themselves, I would say, violations of tact in relation to the republic in which they met with us today. I believe that this meeting was useful on the whole, and I believe that it will serve to further develop mutual dialogue, and will play a definite role in the development of our relations. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE CITES GORBACHEV-NAKASONE EXCHANGES

OW210544 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept. 20 KYODO — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said here Saturday Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone have been exchanging letters on important matters, including a Gorbachev visit to Tokyo expected early next year.

But Shevardnadze said he cannot say when Gorbachev will go to Tokyo as the first Soviet Communist Party leader to do so.

Shevardnadze met reporters after two rounds of talks with Secretary of State George Shultz to pave the way for a second summit meeting between Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL HOLDS 'FRANK' TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD212040 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS — Seiji Tsunematsu, governor of Simane Prefecture, Japan, left Moscow today. He was staying in our country at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

At a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held before the departure, the guest greatly appreciated the results of his visit to the USSR and the prospects for deepening further Japanese-Soviet ties.

A frank nature of the talks which we held with senior officials of Soviet ministries and departments demonstrated mutual aspiration further to broaden our cooperation, the governor said. We showed strong interest in the Soviet proposal for setting up joint enterprises on a cooperative basis with the application of Japanese technology. This proposal, if implemented, would become a promising supplement to the existing traditional forms of cooperation between our countries. Seiji Tsunematsu noted the importance of maintaining direct contacts and expressed confidence that they would open up a broad road towards a peaceful and good-neighbourly future.

S&T PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH JAPAN IN TOKYO

LD191601 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 19 TASS — The Soviet-Japanese Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended its 3d session here today. The sides discussed prospects of developing bilateral scientific and technological ties and exchanged views on questions of promoting contacts between scientists from the two countries and establishing cooperation in the field of fundamental research, health services and peaceful exploration and use of outer space. The sides stated that the USSR and Japan accomplished considerable achievements in recent years in developing science and technology. The session's participants pointed to the existence of great opportunities for cooperation and showed interest in the further expansion of contacts, including new spheres.

A protocol of Soviet-Japanese scientific and technological cooperation for the coming years was signed on the results of the meeting. The sides agreed to hold the next session of the Soviet-Japanese commission in Moscow in 1987.

SHABAYEV: ISLAMABAD ENCOURAGING TERRORIST ACTIVITY

LD191928 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- By TASS Political analyst Boris Shabayev:

The Soviet and world public have responded with indignation and condemnation to the murder in Pakistan of the Soviet military diplomat, Colonel Fedor Gorenkov. That crime is far from being a single fact. Two days earlier, an Iranian diplomat was killed in Karachi. Outrage against diplomats from Libya, India and France became common.

In the conditions when law and order were being violated in Islamabad and other Pakistani cities, reported the Bombay newspaper, FREE PRESS JOURNAL, a number of crimes were committed in Pakistan -- a consequence of rampant terrorist activity. The Calcutta newspaper, TELEGRAPH, described that country as a base for large-scale training of murderers and rapists.

It is well known whose money is used to equip and train gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries and Sikh extremists. It is also known that terrorist-training centres are operating in Pakistan under the guise of various institutions, like the Abubakr Islamic Institute in Karachi.

The art of killing is taught by experienced [word indistinct] from the CIA. The Islamabad regime gives the green light to the CIA-recruited terrorists, ever grateful for lavish handouts in dollars and weapons from across the ocean. While giving practical encouragement to terrorist activity, official Islamabad feigns itself hurt when mass media bodies, including Soviet ones, prove with facts that the Pakistani regime has [words indistinct] criminals and providing schooling for them on a large scale.

What is the purpose of this cheap hypocritical action? Does Islamabad seriously think that it will thus be able to evade answering for rampant terror in the country?

The Pakistani authorities are mistaken if they believe that the policy of encouraging terrorism and open disregard for international law will have no consequences for them. They are grossly mistaken.

IRAN STEPS UP 'REPRESSIONS' AGAINST AFGHANS

PM191429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Stepping up Repressions"]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Sep -- The Iranian regime is stepping up repressions against Afghans who left their native land under the influence of subversive propaganda. According to the BAKHTAR agency, clashes between Afghans wanting to return to the DRA and police went to quell the spontaneous protests and demonstrations took place in the cities of Babol, Kerman, and Bandar-e Abbas. At Bandar-e Abbas the "guardians of the Islamic revolution" killed 12 Afghans and injured 3, and 19 people were thrown into prison.

FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS HELD WITH BULGARIA

LD191719 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Consultations have taken place in Sofia between the Bulgarian and Soviet Ministries for Foreign Affairs. The Soviet delegation was headed by Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and the Bulgarian Delegation by Ganev, deputy foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic. The head of the Soviet delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

During the consultations, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the state of bilateral relations and the contemporary situation as well as on other questions of mutual interest.

JARUZELSKI STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO MONGOLIA

LD202222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski made a brief stopover in Moscow on 20 September en route to the Mongolian People's Republic.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES, TALKS WITH PATRIARCH GERMAN

LD161159 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Patriarch German of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Demichev said that the main concern of the Soviet people engaged in peaceful work was to preserve peace on earth and block the way to another war. This is the purpose of a whole package of Soviet initiatives which provide for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security and the elimination of nuclear weapons by 2000.

The decision of the USSR on prolonging the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions became another major step on the way to peace. The common concern for the preservation of peace induces all the people of good will to pool efforts in the struggle against a nuclear catastrophe. The USSR supports the efforts of the religious circles of all the countries, including Yugoslavia, which are making their contribution to this struggle.

Patriarch German said that all those who held dear our future had cordially welcomed the new Soviet peace initiatives set forth in the statements of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Everyone should do his utmost for promoting mutual understanding, consolidating good relations between nations and establishing durable peace on earth.

AKHROMEYEV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY

LD191520 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Istanbul September 18 TASS — Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, First Deputy Defence Minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev has come to Istanbul. He is on an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of the Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Turkey, Army General N. Urug.

In Istanbul, Sergey Akhromeyev met with Commander of the First Field Army Corps General R. Ergun, visited the joint Academy of the Armed Forces.

Visit Ends 19 Sep

LD191934 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Istanbul September 19 TASS — Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, first (?deputy) ended his official visit to Turkey. He was staying here at the invitation of Army General Necdet Urug, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Turkey.

At the airport Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev was seen off by Army General Necdet Urug and other officials.

THATCHER, KOHL MILITARY PARTICIPATION CRITICIZED

LD181401 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Demonstrating their attachment to NATO's aggressive doctrines, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl took part personally in the exercises of West German and British units in the area of Fallingborstel in the north of the FRG. The heads of the two governments did not confine themselves to the role of passive observers at yet another set of military games. According to reports by news agencies: they sat in the tanks and operated the tank guns with their own hands, shooting at dummy Soviet targets. Thatcher is in the FRG on an official visit for regular West German-British consultations, during which a wide range of international and bilateral issues will be discussed.

VISITING LIBYAN PEACE GROUP OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD191922 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, Comrade 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Libyan Solidarity and Peace Committee, is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet social organizations. Al-'Ubaydi has answered our correspondent's questions.

Our correspondent asked the following question: Comrade al-'Ubaydi, you represent an Arab country that is in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle. Consequently, it is a target for strong pressure by the United States. What is your assessment of U.S. tactics with respect to the Libyan Jamahiriya and in the Middle East in general, and how do the Libyan people respond to such actions?

[Begin 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi recording] We in the Jamahiriya believe that the United States is seeking to restore its hegemony over the Arab homeland as part of the U.S. Administration's expansionist and hegemonist policy. In pursuing such a policy, the United States relies primarily on Israel as a guide in the Arab homeland. Hence, the United States has joined Israel in a strategic alliance and in economic cooperation that exempts Israel from any protective measures with regard to Israel's exports to the United States. Moreover, Israel is participating in the 'star wars' program.

Israel thus is not only a party to the Arab-Israeli conflict, but also a party to the U.S. conflict with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union. The U.S. Administration also relies on the Arab regimes that have joined the U.S. bandwagon. In order to confront such a strategy, we have to cooperate with the progressive and socialist forces and the opposition forces in those countries. We also emphasize the need for cooperation among the progressive regimes in the Arab world -- in Syria, Libya, Algeria, and the PDRY -- and the need to unite the PLO factions on the basis of struggle and on a civilized and progressive basis. [end recording]

Our correspondent asked the following question: How do you view the separate deals which the United States is introducing in the Middle East?

[Begin 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi recording] The danger is clear, namely that Israel's plan is to seek to deal with each Arab state separately from a position of military and political strength supported by the United States, and consequently, to bring about agreements and conditions that (?complement) the Camp David accords. The second danger is that by the Camp David accords, U.S. and Israeli policy undermine Arab resolutions that always emphasize that the Palestinian question is a central issue and is the Arab nation's cause. No state should enter into a unilateral agreement with Israel.

The third matter is that by such separate solutions, the United States and Israel are seeking to undermine the resolutions of the international community at the United Nations and at the UN Security Council and to bypass these resolutions in order to opt for solutions that are totally divorced from world public opinion.

The fourth, and important, matter is the attempt to exclude friendly states, such as the Soviet Union, from all efforts to resolve the Middle East question. We also believe -- our reservations on conferences notwithstanding -- that the presence of the Soviet Union in a conference or in the Security Council is a great safeguard for Arab rights and for the rights of the Palestinian people. [end recording]

The third question by our correspondent: In the first hours following the attack on the Libyan Jamahiriya in April, unidentified radios came on the air that began to broadcast reports about the ousting of the leader of the Libyan Revolution, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, and (?his departure) from Libya. These reports were picked up by several Western radios beamed to the Arab states. What was the real situation?

[Begin 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi recording] The U.S. Administration was in fact planning to hit the home of Colonel al-Qadhafi and to assassinate him. Therefore, they had prepared the media plan that complemented their terrorist action. Two hours after the aggression, VOA broadcasted a statement to the Libyan people, as though the regime was finished. Such an imperialist policy is well-known. The following day London radio reported that there was a mutiny. On the very same evening, however Col al-Qadhafi spoke on television and called on the people to take to the streets and demonstrate. In 30 minutes, the streets of Tripoli were seething with people who were demonstrating and chanting. After that, Col al-Qadhafi visited various parts of the Jamahiriya where he was welcomed and where the people demonstrated their support for him. That was a direct response to the U.S. Administration and proof that the Libyan Arab people back the leaders and back the policy pursued by Col al-Qadhafi. [end recording]

In conclusion, the secretary of Libya's Solidarity and Peace Committee highly valued his meetings with the leaders of Soviet social organizations, AAPSO, the peace committee, and other organizations. He said that Soviet-Libyan social relations are an indivisible part of relations between countries and will develop and become stronger in the future.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL VIEWS RELATIONS WITH IRAN

NC201629 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] As was previously reported, the constituent assembly of the Iranian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, which has resumed its activities, has met in Tehran. Dmitriy Baranov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led the Soviet delegation to the sessions.

In an interview with our correspondent, Dmitriy Baranov attacked great importance to the outcome of his meetings and discussions with Iranian commercial and economic representatives. He noted: During our visit to Iran we had several meetings and rounds of talks were economic and commercial representatives. I am happy to say that they are interested in expanding commercial and economic relations between the two countries, and that they understand the need for these ties. The Iranians expressed their belief that the level of bilateral commercial relations should be commensurate with the economic potential of the Soviet Union and Iran.

During our inspection of two industrial plants in Mashhad, we were convinced that the broadening of these ties is economically sound. These units are modern, and produce high quality goods, which they are prepared to export to the Soviet Union. We believe that the resumption of the activities of the Iranian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce should make a positive contribution to the growth of Soviet-Iranian commercial and economic relations. The participation of large firms and foreign trade organizations from the two states will help promote permanent economic and commercial links between Iran and the Soviet Union, and allow us to tap the existing potential.

Dmitriy Baranov concluded by saying: We also hope that the Iranian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce (?and) the activities of commercial representations from the Soviet Union and the Islamic Republic will do much to surmount the difficulties in this area.

KUWAITI 'SOURCE' TERMS TALKS EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL

LD190913 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0758 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (KUNA) — Khalid al-Tarrah dispatch — A Kuwaiti diplomatic source has described the talks held by the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry undersecretary, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin with senior officials of the Soviet Foreign Ministry as "extremely successful."

The source told KUNA that the first round of the Kuwaiti-Soviet talks, which took place on Wednesday between Al-Shahin and the first deputy soviet foreign minister, Yuriy Vorontsov lasted for "6 hours" and covered the various persistent international and regional issues in addition to bilateral relations between Kuwait and the USSR and the ways of bolstering them. The source quoted the Kuwaiti side to the talks as saying that it was completely pleased with the understanding shown by the soviet side with regard to Kuwait's anxiousness about removing all conditions that could pave the ground for foreign intervention in the affairs of the Arab Gulf.

Asked about the message carried by Al-Shahin to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze from the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir during his meeting with Vorontsov, the source said that the message contained an invitation to Shevardnadze to visit Kuwait and that the invitation was accepted, though no date has yet been fixed for it. The diplomatic source pointed out that it has been decided during the talks that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad would meet with his Soviet counterpart Shevardnadze in New York on 26 September during the UN General Assembly session.

Tanker Attack Discussed

LD19114 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 19 Sep

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (KUNA) — A diplomatic source said here today that the talks between visiting Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and Soviet Officials dealt with the attack against the Kuwaiti oil tanker "Fintas" last Tuesday. The source told KUNA that the Soviet side expressed indignation over the incident. The source added that the Soviet officials also praised Kuwait's stance of not responding to these provocations.

BRUTENTS-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN URUGUAY

LD191951 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Brutents, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the party Central Committee International Department, arrived in Montevideo to represent the CPSU at the festivities marking the 150th anniversary of the Colorado Ruling Party, at the invitation of the party leadership.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW CUBAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD172039 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko has received in the Kremlin member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba Julio Camacho Aguilera, who presented his credentials.

Presenting his credentials, the ambassador stressed that "The Cuban people subscribes to and firmly supports the Leninist policy of peace which is being consistently conducted by the Soviet Union, its steadfast principled stand towards the most burning problems of the present. In furthering these aims the people, the party and the government of the Soviet Union can always count on the most resolute support of the people, the party and the Government of Cuba which are firmly convinced of the rightfulness of our common cause, its triumph in all areas."

"We express satisfaction with the fact that you, a noted statesman and party leader of Cuba, have been appointed ambassador to our country," Andrey Gromyko said. "What is most important is that the relations between our countries, peoples and parties are friendly and really fraternal. the USSR and Cuba along with other fraternal socialist countries are fruitfully cooperating in the international scene, comprehensively strengthening the socialist community and consistently carrying out the course of ensuring international security."

MOSCOW REPORTS ON CHILEAN UNION PRESS CONFERENCE

PY191622 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean union delegation which is attending the World Union Federation Congress being held in Berlin, GDR, has said that the most important task of all Chileans workers is to achieve the unity of all Chileans in the struggle to overthrow the Pinochet regime.

The Chilean delegation has held a press conference during the 11th World Union Federation Congress. Mario Navarro, president of the committee outside Chile of the Sole Central Organization of Chilean Workers has said that international solidarity is an encouragement for the struggle to regain freedom, independence and democracy. Navarro added that the attack against Pinochet by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front is fully justified before the international community because it represents the right answer to the violence unleashed by the tyranny against the people. Navarro also condemned the U.S. aid provided to Pinochet saying that the Reagan administration supports the military regime because it serves the interests of U.S. transnationals.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV TOUR OF KRAYS

Talks With Krasnodar Leader

LD201656 [Editorial report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 19 September carries a 17-minute report on General secretary Gorbachev's visit to Krasnodar Kray on 18 September, including a recorded discussion between Gorbachev and Mikhail Ivanovich Klepikov, team leader of the "Kuban" Kolkhoz in Ust-Labinskiy rayon.

Klepikov begins by stating that he welcomes the whole idea of restructuring the economy, saying that he thinks that the most important thing is for everyone, including those present, to restructure psychologically. Gorbachev briefly interrupts to remark that he fully agrees. Klepikov then speaks of the need to attract more young people to the farms and that it is necessary to restore figures whom young people can respect in the village, because they are disappearing.

Gorbachev remarks: "And you get these, so to speak, skilled people and those who are after easy money or unearned money. They sometimes have a stronger influence on young people than our party organizations."

Klepikov then gives an account of some successful production figures for his team, which he admits nevertheless could be better, and then goes on to regret the quality of agricultural equipment.

He says: "Well, I would like to tell you also, here in the presence of everybody, that we have been waiting for good equipment of good quality for a long time. Even if there were less of it, just so long as it were of good quality and reliable and so on. In any case, surely we can create better conditions for grain-workers so that they are attracted by this machinery".

Klepikov continues with his criticism of equipment and noting the need to repair; the issue of quality is preeminent, he says.

Gorbachev replies: "You know, Mikhail Ivanovich, this is an issue not only of the agricultural sector, the agricultural-industrial complex, but of the whole country. Now just remember that at the June plenum I said that we are still keeping old, worn-out plant which does not raise labor productivity or the level of mechanization at enterprises. And how often do we repair them? Millions of people are employed in repair work and we are expending thousands of millions in money and resources instead of changing them more quickly or of utilizing progressive equipment over two or three shifts. Do you know, in the West they use the most progressive technology even over four shifts in order that people can work on this new equipment without getting tired, without reducing productivity, without losing concentration.

"But then, you see, if one fully utilizes this, throwing out the old equipment, and then putting in new equipment again and one has this flow of renewal, there would be such advantages. You are quite right. If we had quality equipment, all this repair base would have to turn, both in its operation and in its construction, to the production of an auxiliary inventory of simple machinery.

"Then it would not be necessary to drive the people's money into bricks in order to build enterprises for such machinery from the start all over again. This is a great issue, a state issue. Thank you for reminding of this."

Klepikov then speaks of the difficulties in obtaining good machinery. He says: "We get a pig in a poke. They've taken our money and things don't work." Farm output, however, is checked and the purchaser pays less for poorer quality, he says.

The following exchange then takes place:

"[Gorbachev] that means that they take products from the kolkhov? And it is checked?

"[Klepikov] Yes. It is checked; everything is checked; if you please, it's all ideal.

"[Gorbachev] There you have it. It is often thus. Yesterday, when we were sitting in Timashovka and Comrade Lomacha was peaking about how the quality of relations, the quality of products and how the grade of the products being produced had been raised, the director of grain products gave a speech. Well, how did he do things before? "He used to get ordinary wheat from the farms because previously there was low weight grain there, and admixtures. Then he would process this and get strong wheat. but now the farm wasn't getting it, he got it.

"Now they have done things in a different way. Now that he is in the agro-industrial complex they are supplying him even with unprocessed wheat. He processes it and the farm grains financially and the state has grained. But when a kolkhoz is strongly encouraged it will try tomorrow also to produce strong wheat. It is a good thing that everyone now has taken up the issue of quality. But it is necessary to display the same demanding approach to the suppliers of agriculture, for better quality machinery, for complete sets of systems of machinery, for fertilizers in a wide range, for combined fodder with the necessary formulas, and so on and so on.

"Why? Why it is that we are not able and are not supposed to do things that way? Well, I think that the time has come to advance claims on everyone thus. High demands on the rural sector and the demands and orders of the rural sector ought also to be fulfilled properly."

Klepikov complains that, for one of his combines, it is already stated in the instructions that it wastes more than is sown, to laughter from the audience. He adds: "If we were given a good reliable combine, we would already have fulfilled our program. With the conditions here, we need a good harvester, we lose so much grain, a huge quantity. Whatever the exact amount, it is a great deal."

Gorbachev says. "I was told yesterday that on the intensive technology fields where old combines are used to harvest losses amount to as much as 7 or 10 quintals."

Klepikov replies: "That's absolutely right." Klepikov then says he has heard contradictory reports about the new family of Don-1500 and Don-1200 machines.

Gorbachev says: "It has simply not been properly understood yet. We are staking our hopes on the Don 1500 and the rotor combine. These are two types of combine which we must see that people get familiar with. We must supply them. Bear this in mind. I have had conversations with Perevezdeva and I have talked to machine operators at my home kolkhoz. We gave them this Don-1500 in a simple, neighborly way there. Perevezdeva has worked with it, and afterwards the Red Guard used it, that is the machine operators with whom I once worked. But at first, when they arrived at the factory and studied it, they took it and said straight out that they were terrified with the machine at first. What sort of machine is it and what is one to do with it? There was nothing to it. Within 4 days, they said, we were already on familiar terms with this combine, and, Mikhail Sergeyevich, it is a joy to work with it. It is a joy. You do not get tired. Conditions are good and so are the instruments: the instrument panel shows where there is a fault or some waste; it shows up immediately on the panel if something is out of place and not working well. So that information is received in a timely way, the engine is powerful, it threshes evenly. It threshes at least twice as much and as a rule two and one-half times or three times more. That means one-half or one-third the number of machine operators and one-half the number of combines.

"Second, I don't think one should distribute the combines singly as the Kamaz was once distributed around the country, but they should be distributed in groups in the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus, these are the most fertile lands, you understand, and they should not be distributed to everyone. We must improve and prepare the kolkhozes and bases and train the cadres; there must be a network of services, everything has to be done integrally; we have to get people familiar with the combines and get together the technical services, and train the cadres. Then we will get going, we will get going seriously.

"This is a completely new age which is beginning everywhere. And we are already in another age in the agrarian sector. so you must not be afraid of the new combines, we must make them."

The following exchange takes place:

"[Klepikov] Mikhail Sergeyevich, we are now all in favor of the intensive technology units, they are yielding good results. That is quite true. But we could get more from them if we had good machines. I think our industry needs a push so that they resolve these questions better.

"[Gorbachev] You know that everyone has got used to being able to sell off any old machiner to agriculture, just junk, and the attitude is the same for the food industry, and even for light industry. Thus we have decided to instruct the defense ministries to help light industry, the food industry and the rural sector to resolve certain issues, to get rid of bottlenecks. They tell us, listen, it is easier to deal with defense matters and go into space than to improve the technical level of looms, or to make machinery for the food industry.

"It seems you need enormous qualifications and real design talent, you see, to deal with these tasks. Thus we need to change the attitude to these sectors in the country. We have all been brought up to respect defense and heavy industry. And this is right, and this education was of great importance.

"We now have a reliable base for the country, -- power engineering, heavy industry, defense, and so on.

"However, now we also need to say that the time has come to concern ourselves with mechanizing the agrarian sector, light and food industry. In other words, everything that is produced, the raw materials, and then goes on to that stage, is depreciated."

Klepikov then raises the issue of allocation of land to various crops, using the example of sugar beet, asking whether there couldn't be more flexibility to sow more or less of one crop to a defined area, since savings could thus be made.

Gorbachev replies: "I would begin by saying, comrades, that you should not improvise, but it should be done this way: Klepikov, and others, should guarantee to fulfill the plan over the crop area that he considers necessary.

Klepikov says he thinks he ought to add 5 quintals to his yield every 5-year period. He continues: "The dangerous thing, Mikhail Sergeyevich, with this new intensive technology, is that some people think everything is solved without knowledge of cultivation. I think cultivation techniques come first, then afterwards come all the other issues we are resolving."

Gorbachev asks: "Let us leave the agrarian sector to one side. Among the people, in party organizations, among cadres, what sort of discussions are people having now about what is happening in the country, how do the people understand this, what sort of questions do they raise?"

Klepikov replies: "The party and government decisions are very well supported, very well. I will say quite plainly that everywhere in the countryside discipline, labor, and technological discipline has gotten better; in general the situation is clearing up, and I can tell you people are in a good mood. But they are expecting a solution to these questions which I raised here."

Gorbachev says: "Fine."

At that point the recording ends.

Addresses Stavropol Citizens

LD191051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, to citizens in Stavropol on 18 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Applause] After leaving Moscow University I spent a huge part of my life here, in the Stavropol area, the area I came from. So I am glad to meet you again today. Thank you. [applause] Now I am trying to find familiar faces and to look closely at them. Looking at the eyes and the expressions, to see what sort of faces these are, it is good, you know, to see your mood, to see that your mood is good. And, you know, everything is as it should be, everything is as it should be. [laughter and applause]

We probably spent about 20 minutes talking to workers in Zavodskoy Rayon. It was a major and important conversation. In fact during all my visits to the republics and towns of our immense country, I do not recall an occasion when I did not get the feeling that things are changing. People's moods are changing. Our entire society has begun to move. I am profoundly convinced that our people are solidly in favor of restructuring, of the policy which we have drawn up for the coming quinquennia. This is a policy which has crystallized out of an honest assessment of what is taking place in the country. This policy takes account of the experience of past generations and the things which have been done in our country, in the economy, in the development of the social sphere and democracy. The molding of the Soviet way of life is the solid basis which has enabled us to evaluate both our pluses and minuses and to draw up a realistic policy for the future. This policy is realistic, but it relies on us making immense efforts, immense efforts by the (?party) which must do a lot to ensure that all these plans are implemented. But our people are the principal force in our country. The more solidly people are behind this policy, the more confident I am that we will not fail to accomplish everything we have in mind. [applause]

As for problems, there are problems. In spite of the fact that we are strong and rich, there are problems. There are pressing problems: housing, food, health, education and, finally, democracy, if we are blunt about it. Our people must feel at home in their country, must feel that they are masters of the country. If our people feels this then any householder, whether his house be large or small, will do everything to ensure that this house grows more beautiful and improves and that the air and atmosphere in it are suitable for people to live and feel human there. [applause as Gorbachev says these next few words] This house is our Soviet Union.

We argue now. Sometimes maybe we even swear at one another, but basically we argue. We express our opinions on various matters, on the economy, on social matters, on questions of democracy and on questions of the moral atmosphere in society. That is normal because we have decided to do everything better than it has been done hitherto and to clean away all the undesirable features that have gathered. Just now I was having a discussion in the (?industrial) district with the workers. Indeed we all remember. I remember it all well. I remember the whole of the war and what happened after the war. The front line troops came back. You know, they brought with them a profound desire to see the country reborn. The foretellers of doom told us that we wouldn't raise ourselves after that war even in 25 years or even in 50 years. We did raise ourselves. Not only did we raise ourselves but we increased several fold the possibilities of our country, the economic possibilities as well as the political and social ones. We did raise ourselves and we set off taking big strides.

Somewhere about the time when the 1970's ran into the 1980's, there was a hold up in our movement. We lost our dynamism. Some people grew accustomed to inertia and complacency. The absence of order, and the necessary discipline suited some people as indeed did the slackness in all areas, among the workers, among the peasants among the intelligentsia as well as in the party and state apparatus. But we saw that we have behind us such an enormous experience of building the world's first new society and our science is among the mightiest in the world.

On this basis which we have today thanks to the labor of all the preceding generations, as well as of the current generation we can set off taking big strides and progress dynamically.

What we need is for the people just to take all this into their hands. This is why democracy; broad democracy is needed. When I say democracy, that in no way means that demagogues, self-seekers and anonymous letter-writers will start to lord it over everyone, you understand - oh, no! Democracy first and foremost means that our wise working class, trained and educated, our peasantry with their great experience and belief in kolkhoz management, and our intelligentsia which came from the workers and peasants and which has accumulated a vast intellectual potential -- that they should put into effect what they have. This is why we must change our approach in the ceremony, in the work of the local soviets, party organs and public organizations: people must be the masters. [applause] and that... [interrupted by applause]

Right after the congress, I received a letter from the secretary of a team party organization on a sovkhos. He writes: Mikhail Sergeyevich, I watched the congress throughout, read the report, reread everything. You know, I have the feeling that something must be done. I went to the sovkhos director, and told him that I had been gathering lots of suggestions for a long while. As secretary of the section party organization, I told him, I want to tell you what the problems are on our farm. What did he say to me? Go off and mind your own business! [rumble of laughter in crowd]

So, he says, before the congress it was considered to be none of my business what was going on on the sovkhos and in the country; and after the congress, too, it turns out that it's none of my business. His observation is quite correct. What happens was that I saw everything that went on at the congress, he said, I felt the atmosphere there, became enthusiastic - and so I went to talk to the director, and it turns out as though it took place at the other end of the world in some unknown kingdom, not here in our country. [laughter]

He was right when he said right at the start, people had different reactions, and are still, even now, reacting differently. But society will no longer be reconciled to the way we lived yesterday, to the way we behaved yesterday, to the actions we executed yesterday: society is already pressing on ahead.

In the Politburo, the Central Committee, in the Soviet Government there is now a complete unanimity of the entire governing structure, which is made up, in fact, if one may use such a word, of people who have passed through the school of life and are now heading this work in the country. They are all well prepared to conduct this policy in a realistic way. We shall not stray from this path.

But the main thing is our hope for support, and that you welcome what I am saying, and that this policy line of ours, this work of ours, is welcomed everywhere I meet you in the towns and republics of the country. This is the most important prerequisite for us to over come all difficulties. Thank you for the meeting, I wish you all the best. [applause]

Converses With Farm Workers

LD191615 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Report on conversation between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and unidentified workers at Izobilnenskiy Sovkhoz on 19 September in Stavropol Kray -- recorded]

[Text] The trip around Stavropol Kray by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, is continuing. Mikhail Sergeyevich today visited the Izobilnenskiy Sovkhoz, where a conversation took place with farm workers.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] Let us talk about our lives. Did you hear the speech yesterday?

[Workers] Yes, we did.

[Gorbachev] Well, what did you hear, and what do you think about what I said?

[Workers] It was a splendid speech.

[Gorbachev] Do you think so?

[Worker] That's right. We support your speech. Thank you, especially for what you have done about alcohol. You know what you should do next? You should postpone old age, invent some sort of elixer. [laughter and applause]

[Gorbachev] In general I think that one wants to live when things are like this, when things are getting better, when things are changing, work is changing. There is more and more mechanization. You are obtaining results. That's right. But you have a lot of drought, don't you? This year especially.

[Workers] Very much so. Especially this year, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

[Gorbachev] But look, you obtained a harvest nevertheless, didn't you? That means we are becoming more clever, doesn't it?

[Worker] The machinery is becoming more powerful, and there are the efforts of the managers.

[Another worker] Team contracting also helps. Oh, it helps so much.

[Gorbachev] Has team contracting already become established?

[Worker] Yes, it has already become established.

[Gorbachev] It has come to my attention all the time in the Kuban and here in Stavropol...

I always say: You know, our people have matured to the extent that it should be trusted to administer itself -- especially in the brigade, in the team, at the complex. Let them get together and discuss what they are doing with the management. These are not office matters. What the people decide is the most correct democracy. It is the truest democracy.

What is the complex like, for example, is it provided with housing? All those who ...

[Worker, interrupting] No, not for the time being.

[Gorbachev] No?

[Workers] Not yet.

[Worker] A lot of work...

[Gorbachev] On the whole you live in a village, is that right?

[Worker] We have new villages called Izobilnoye...

[Gorbachev] Izobilnoye?

[Worker] [Words indistinct] a housing bolck. It will be built this year. We have already put up two floors, and we have started building the third floor.

[Gorbachev] Why are you tearing them away from the village? There are nothing but floors and floors, they should have a cottage nearby.

[Worker] We are making provision for that. We are now building in Novotroitsk. We have special land there, too. We are also building there, so that each house owner has...

[Gorbachev] A plot of land...

[Worker] A plot.

[Gorbachev] That's it.

[Worker] A cow there. And piglets...

[Gorbachev] That's how it should be.

[Worker] So it should be (?happier)

[Gorbachev] The house should be modern, with conveniences. The plot should be big, with a nice little vegetable garden.

[Worker] We are building...

[Gorbachev] Listen, even the town-dwellers, everybody is begging: Give us a bit of land, so we can do something.

[Worker] That's right.

[Gorbachev] Everybody has been attracted toward the land, and that is right.

[Worker] A lot of us have cows...

[Second worker] A great many...

[Gorbachev] Is that so?

[Worker] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Good. That is good.

[Worker] The young people are remaining in the village.

[Gorbachev] If one is to talk seriously, then things are being resolved here -- people live long lives here. Everyday life will be healthier, there will be healthy conditions for production work. There will be better equipment, when it doesn't wear out the machine operator. Mechanization of labor processes -- a man will not wear himself out so much, after all. Well, what do the men say? Have they given the front seats to the women, as always? [laughter] They are keeping silent. They are listening.

[Worker] Gentlemen, you might say.

[Gorbachev] Yes. The representatives of the older generation, you know, can compare what there was before the war, during the war, what there was after the war, and even what there was 20 years ago, and what there is now. That's why they -- you can't lead them astray. They know, because they know what we began with. The people who are a little younger, just starting out in life. They go about their business thinking well, it's all like that, and that's how it should be. Yet after the war, what line did we adopt? Everything. We had suffered so much, we had been so tormented -- we gave our children everything. And that was correct. But it turns out that, you know, they are a little spoiled in our country, spoiled. Well, now in schools, and in the family we are starting -- children must be involved in a normal working life in good time. To start with, they should work, in the garden, and vegetable plot, so that they help out in the family, and then they must be involved in production, too. Children must get a working upbringing. A lot of ills can spring from this.

Well, it didn't do me any harm that I started to work periodically from the age of 13, and at the age of 15 I had already worked for 5 years, and then 6 years on a combine, and so on and so forth, so it went on. Well, it was alright. I stayed alive, everything's normal. But I received such a tempering from the machine operators -- it was my first tempering. When I meet them they all come up to me. They are still the machine operators who were contemporaries of my father. I am grateful to them. For me the lot of the working people, how it lives and how it feels is not a just a matter of fine words, so to speak. People might think I entered political work because I want to be liked, or for some other reason like this. No. I have come through all this and I know.

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For this reason, if we are able to be closer to people, as I have already said on more than one occasion, if we are to show concern for them, then people will respond with a tenfold improvement. We can feel this.

You know, I like your attitude, you confidence in both today and tomorrow. That is the main thing. There will be problems, there will be problems, comrades. But we shall solve them. What wishes do you have for the Central Committee? What should I tell the Central Committee and the government?

[Worker] Hold a steady course! Good health! A big thank you to all members of the Central Committee.

[Gorbachev] I have said that democracy does not mean that I can do what I want. No, no.

[Worker] We understand and support the CPSU Central Committee.

[Gorbachev] There are rights, duties, and responsibilities. But people should participate. They are ready. I am discussing this with you on a level footing. You could already have placed me in a difficult position, even, and I think, therefore, I must finish. [laughter]

[Worker] The main thing Mikhail Sergeyevich, is that there should be peace on earth and we shall work for it. We shall do everything we can. The main thing is peace.

[Another worker] We wish you even better health so that you can give a rebuff to those who do not want a peaceful life.

[Gorbachev] Thank you. Thank you. All the best. [applause] [end recording]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev familiarized himself with the organization of production at the farm and with the work and leisure conditions of its workers.

Visits Novoaleksandrovsk

LD201158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Report on 19 September visit by CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev to farms in Stavropol Kray; Gorbachev responds to questions by unidentified members of the public -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The trip around Stavropol Kray by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is continuing. Mikhail Sergeyevich has visited the Izobilnenskiy and Niva sovkhozes, and toured the town of Novoaleksandrovsk. Our special correspondents report: [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] In the town of Novoaleksandrovsk the houses are awash with greenery, there is lavish sunshine, and there are hundreds of people on the squares and the streets. Smiles and applause -- the people are greeting Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev warmly and cordially.

The next stop on the itinerary of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is the Niva Sovkhoz in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon. It is in the northwest of the kray, almost in the Kuban, as they say here. This year this young farm had a large harvest -- over 30 quintals of grain per hectare -- and perhaps, for the first time in all these years it has fulfilled all its plans for milk, for meat, and for grain. There is a great deal of building going on here; with the sovkhoz's funds and by the direct-labor methods, a whole settlement has gone up. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is being met by children and adults, old people and young people, and of course, by the leaders of our party. Of special interest here are social issues, issues of the lives of people in these regions and these places. And in terms of natural conditions, this is almost the Kuban.

Mikhail Sergeyevich recognizes among the people who are greeting him Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Maksimovich Kolobov. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has asked who can invite him to their house, and literally everybody has expressed the wish to do so. Now he has gone into the Korchagin's house -- Tatyana Ivanovna and Aleksey Pavlovich. They're a young family: She's a controller, he's a driver. A good-quality brick house; it isn't new, but right here begins a street of beautiful new houses, white and red, with ornamental designs, a whole settlement which has been built very recently here, in the sovkhoz.

[Gorbachev] Good afternoon. [voices cheering, applause] How are you?

[Voices] Very well.

[Gorbachev] I am very pleased to meet you. Thank you for the welcome. Is the sovkhoz standing on its own feet?

[Voices] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Is there building going on?

[Voices] There is.

[Gorbachev] Are you pleased that a new sovkhoz has been built?

[Voices] We are pleased.

[Gorbachev] Yes. Otherwise, probably as a village, or as a small village or as a settlement, under some minor department, it would have been neglected. Now the sovkhoz is already developing. Are there shops?

[Voices] There are.

[Gorbachev] And is there a hospital?

[Voices] There is. We have everything.

[Gorbachev] Is there a first aid post, a school?

[Voices] There are.

[Gorbachev] Is it a good school?

[Voices] It's a good one.

[Gorbachev] What sort of harvest have you had this year?

[Voices] Thirty, 32.5

[Gorbachev] Thirty-four, 32.5? That's not bad for this year. But that's not a Kuban harvest, is it? You need more here, you need more. I know the driest rayons in Stavropol Kray; when they brought water there, then the flow of people from these rayons, and from these settlements, where life was very difficult, stopped totally, and even those who had earlier departed returned to live there.

[Voice] Mikhail Sergeyevich, we have everything, thanks to the party and the government. We have a great deal of everything, we have everything, and do allow me, on behalf of all the retirees in our country, to thank our party and our government that we are not afraid of our old age, we are provided for.

[Gorbachev] That is very pleasant for me.

[Voice] We're sitting on the bench, they bring us money and shake our hand, and wish us good health.

[Gorbachev] And then there are children and grandchildren.

[Voice] and grandchildren.

[Gorbachev] That really is...

[Voice interrupts] And we don't abandon the sovkhos either; we help out as much as we can according to our abilities. Thank you for this.

[Gorbachev] I'm very pleased to hear these words from you.

[Voice] And we're very satisfied.

[Gorbachev] I think that all young people must act with understanding. What we're talking about, after all, is their mothers and fathers, their grandfathers and grandmothers.

[Voice] (?They will get old, too).

[Gorbachev] Yes, and a lack of consideration for this age group, when it's harder for people, their lives are behind them. Also, life has not been easy for that generation; they have lived very harsh lives. It cannot be denied that many ordeals and much work befell them, so we are thinking all the time.

We have adopted the decision, we have raised the pension level a little bit, and we are going to carry on thinking about how our pension legislation can provide better with what we have at the moment -- the economy, culture, science, an educated and literate people -- we'll manage everything, comrades. So, the policy we have proposed takes this precisely into account: to rely on what we already have, the foundation that has already been made -- we've already cited it, I don't want to repeat myself -- and to go on further.

What's the most important thing that's needed? To restructure attitudes everywhere. Discipline has slackened, good order has slackened. They've started looking at state property, and at private property even, in a certain way: You know, it's started sticking to many people's fingers. Some people have already stopped working altogether. What we need here, first of all, you understand, is the strong desire to understand people and their needs and to go to them and to help, and when necessary, also to approach, to approach jointly, those who do not want to walk in step and make them answer for it.

All this we understand. We are certain that a good deal of time will be needed, we are certain that we will overcome everything. If we are strong inside the country, economically and politically, and if we are united, and this mutual understanding is preserved between the leadership, between the party and the people, we will also successfully solve the most difficult tasks in foreign policy.

It is not calm there. But, you know, we're not a nervous people, we can even show others how to defend one's country if the need arises. And the most important thing to bear in mind is that we have everything, and they know that we also have everything, so you won't just take us with your bare hands. That is why, resting on our powerful economy, on the support of our people, and on our reliable defense, we actively carry through our foreign policy.

A worker has sent me a letter: Mikhail Sergeyevich, first of all, I want to say that both I and my comrades support you, and tell all the leadership that we support you, and that we will support you. I think that mutual understanding will increase all the same, we will do everything to retain peace, I am sure that we will retain it.

Well, I've said everything that's important.

[Voices and applause] Thank you.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SOCIALIST COMPETITION

PM181010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Incentives in Competition"]

[Text] The thorough reconstruction of the national economy begun by the party and the tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development demand the complete mobilization of Soviet people's thoughts, labor, and initiative. As the CPSU Central Committee's Appeal of the Working People of the Soviet Union notes, it is the duty of every person, wherever he works, to be an active fighter on the labor front of the 5-year plan and use his work place to make a fitting personal contribution to the common cause.

The experience of advanced collectives is convincing proof that socialist competition incentives can and must be an effective means of activating the human factor. The prompt, public, and fitting assessment of each person's work not only crowns what has been done but also arouses the desire to achieve more, to imitate models of skill and diligence, to display ingenuity, and to acquire new knowledge and skills. That is why it is important to organize competition in such a way that its conditions form a direct link between the interests of the worker and the interests of the team, the enterprise, and the state.

The aim of competition today cannot just be output quantity and increased production. Our main problem is to radically improve the quality and productivity of labor and to achieve the unconditional fulfillment of contractual commitments while ensuring the strictest saving of resources. Moral and material incentives must also be used to prompt competition participants to achieve this. And they must be used creatively, without resorting to stereotypes.

The best incentive for success is undoubtedly good organization: clear-cut tasks, the well thought out deployment of manpower, and well organized cooperation among all production links. Nothing poisons the competition atmosphere or discourages people quite like irregular work and attempts to fulfill the plan at any price and to overcome difficulties by empty appeals or exaggeration. Herein lies the personal responsibility of economic leaders for galvanizing competitors' energy to ensure that plans and targets are promptly conveyed to every worker and that the conditions necessary for shock work are created in all areas.

The restructuring of socialist competition and the redirection of competition incentives toward intensive methods require that ministries and departments accelerate work to improve the economic management mechanism. In places where people are in no hurry to do this, labor competition is also inevitably harmed and grass-roots initiative is held back. The example afforded by the Minsk Industrial Housing Construction Production Association is indicative here. After modernization there was a rise in quality and the plant readiness of goods, and deliveries to sites became more regular. The cost of a square meter of housing was cut by R3.5 by reducing the labor-intensiveness of assembly and using progressive materials. However, instead of receiving encouragement the collective was penalized: its material incentive funds were reduced because the volume of output in money terms had fallen.

Such costs must be more quickly and resolutely removed from labor assessment and cost-based methods [zatratnyye metody] must be abandoned, thus clearing the way for competition participants to achieve high final national economic results. Many enterprises are in no hurry to make full use of the rights. Many enterprises are in no hurry to make full use of the rights already granted to collectives to use the incentives contained in competition. For example, of the teams which have achieved fault-free work there are still few which have been awarded the team seal of quality and which, correspondingly, are allocated increased bonuses. The device for transferring to subcontracting enterprises an additional incentive of up to 5 percent of the resources obtained for the production of new and improved goods is rarely used.

However, the Kama Large-Capacity Truck Production Association is making skillful use of this device. There they have 42 teams from 5 different plants -- over 1,500 workers -- combined in a single production network for the manufacture of reduction gear, and a teams council, which provides prompt summaries of end results. The best teams receive extra rewards, shoddy workers are fined. Another five manufacturing networks have now switched to this form of competition. They make a noticeable contribution to the above-plan production of Kama trucks, and out of the eight models six have been awarded the State Seal of Quality.

As the economic independence of enterprises develops, particularly in the process of the upcoming switch to self-financing based on the experience of the Volga Truck Plant and the Sumy machine building plant named for Frunze, so the role of the labor collective in the formation and distribution of funds increases. This will have a noticeable effect on raising the standing and effectiveness of material incentives if the bonus system at enterprises and organizations is more closely linked to socialist competition achievements. Labor collectives in the coal industry, metallurgy, machine building, and transport are now using many different types of bonuses at a time when just 5-10 percent of material incentive funds are being spent on competition.

Matters are often hindered by a dissipation of manpower and by imprecise criteria. Until just recently competition among rayons in Moscow had 48 indicators, which made it difficult to determine competition winners and to highlight really valuable experience. On the initiative of party and trade union organizations the competition conditions were revised and the number of indicators reduced to seven, but the winners had to fulfill every last one. This work is now proceeding actively in the capital's labor collectives.

Of course, success does not just result from material incentives. The moral atmosphere which surrounds working people and confers on innovators and masters of their trade the respect of their comrades and advantages in the distribution of benefits from social consumption funds is also important. That was the attitude at Tallinn's "Talleks" Association to the volunteers who offered to switch to two-shift working: Care was taken to organize their catering and transport and they were given vacation privileges. This not only helped to improve equipment use but also increased the number of people who took this initiative up.

The assessment of people's production output is at the same time a question of social justice. When using the incentive system it is important to prevent "wage leveling" and the possibility of obtaining undeserved bonuses and allocations to the material incentive funds. The surest guarantee of this is publicity. The collective must see and make note of any step forward, however slight, and persistently bring laggards and the mediocre up to the standard of the best.

The results of labor are the main criterion of the effectiveness of moral and material incentives in competition. The results of this year, the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, will be a test of how party and trade union committees are actually carrying out the restructuring of competition.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED ON DEVELOPING VISUAL ARTS

PM180745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition pp 1, 2

["At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "on Measures To Further Develop the Visual Arts and Increase Their Role in the Communist Education of Working People."

The resolution notes that the visual arts, as an important part of multinational Soviet culture, play an important part in the communist education of the people, actively influence public consciousness, and contribute to the molding of a harmoniously developed personality. The best works of the masters of painting, sculpture, and graphic art have gone down in the fatherland's artistic annals of labor and military exploits and have enriched world progressive art.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the party regards as the chief task of its cultural policy the provision of the widest scope for the manifestation of people's creative abilities and making their lives spiritually rich and multifaceted.

The Soviet people, the resolution says, expect outstanding exponents of the arts to make artistic discoveries and to reveal the truth of life and the present day in an inspired and striking fashion. The novelty, scale, and complexity of the tasks facing the country and the increasing ideological struggle in the modern world demand of every artist and architect intolerance of persistent manifestation of lack of philosophical rigor, triviality, and petty-mindedness. The art of socialist realism, as the CPSU Program says, has its roots in the people and the party. It combines bold innovation in the authentic artistic reproduction of life with the utilization and development of all the progressive traditions of Soviet and world culture.

The CPSU Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on union republican Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republics' councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, the USSR Minister of Culture, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, and the USSR Union of Architects, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and provisions and tasks contained in the Central Committee Political Report to the party congress, to make an all-around contribution to the further development of Soviet visual arts; to maintain in the creative milieu an atmosphere of high professional exactingness, responsibility, and social activeness and intolerance of any manifestations of lack of ideological commitment and deviations from the principles of socialist realism in art; to strengthen fruitful cooperation between acknowledged masters and young artists, architects, and designers in tackling topical tasks of socialist artistic culture.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, and the USSR Union of Architects are recommended to increase the effectiveness of political education and organizational work among artists and architects, thus comprehensively contributing to strengthening links between the visual arts and architecture and the practice of communist building, to strengthening their role in enriching the socialist way of life and shaping healthy needs and lofty aesthetic tastes; to pool the efforts of cultural bodies and institutions and creative unions in order to unite artists and architects on the basis of the principles of party-mindedness and national character, authentic and highly artistic depiction of Soviet reality in art using the method of socialist realism, inspired and striking affirmation of new and leading elements in the development of our society, and exposure of anything that is hampering progress.

It is necessary to make more effective use of the system of state and public commissions, to improve the propaganda of the achievements of Soviet art, to ensure coordination and long-term thematic planning of all-union, interrepublican, and republican artistic exhibitions, ensuring that every exhibition fully meets the heightened spiritual needs of working people and is an event in social and cultural life. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to direct efforts toward the solution of tasks of the further rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the artistic cultures of the fraternal peoples of the USSR, paying special attention to organizing systematic and multifaceted exchange of exhibitions among the union and autonomous republics and building up complete collections of Soviet multinational art in the country's museums and art galleries.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists and the USSR Union of Architects are ordered to elaborate a long-term plan for propagandizing monuments with a view to making active use of monuments in the communist education of the population, at the same time as tackling city design and building tasks. Through their creative and sociopolitical activity Soviet artists and architects should actively participate in the struggle for peace, the struggle to strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding among the peoples and comprehensively develop and strengthen ties with the socialist countries' creative unions and cultural figures abroad.

The USSR Union of Artists, the USSR Union of Architects, and the USSR Academy of Arts, are recommended to organize their work more actively in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, improve the activity of the republican creative unions and local organizations, strengthen democratic principles in work, comprehensively introduce the principles of openness, criticism and self-criticism, and a responsible attitude toward one's activities, strengthen links with the public, stimulate the creative activity of every union member, and make the union membership criteria more rigorous.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, the USSR Union of Architects, and the Komsomol Central Committee are instructed to implement measures to improve work with creative youth with a view to involving young artists and architects more actively in practical work creating conditions for their civic and creative development and formation of an active life stance, providing them with creative workshops and the requisite materials, ensuring their extensive involvement in exhibitions, and sending outstanding young exponents on creative assignments.

Special appropriations are envisaged for work with young artists and architects, for the purchase of works of art from them, and for the organization of republican and all-union exhibitions of young artists and architects. At the end of the exhibitions the people responsible for the best works are given the preferential right to carry out state commissions, to join creative unions, to go on assignments and to creative centers.

The USSR Academy of Arts has the task of coordinating scientific research on topical problems of the theory and practice of the multinational Soviet visual arts and of effecting a synthesis with architecture, implementing the scientific methodological leadership of the training of artists, architectural artists, and art critics in the country's art education establishments, and implementing methodological leadership of the teaching of the visual arts in general education.

To that end the USSR Academy of Arts Presidium are ordered to ensure the further activation of the creative, scientific-pedagogical, and public activity of members of the USSR Academy of Arts. A department of art study and art criticism is being set up at the USSR Academy of Arts. An interdepartmental council on questions of collaboration between the visual arts and architecture is being set up on a voluntary basis.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR Academy of Arts, USSR Union of Artists, and USSR Union of Architects have to increase the role of art criticism and art study in the further development of the visual arts and architecture, improve the leadership of their press organs, and increase their impact on the creative process, ensuring that the journals of the USSR Union of Artists and the USSR Academy of Arts are veritable propagandists of the true achievements of the visual arts and actively support talented works and spot young talents in good time.

It is necessary to focus the efforts of critics and art experts on the in-depth study and active propaganda of the achievements of the art of socialist realism, establish intolerance of manifestations of mediocrity, lack of ideological commitment, and lack of philosophical discrimination, actively oppose bourgeois aesthetic concepts, and carry out multifaceted work on enriching working people's knowledge in the sphere of the visual arts and cultivating healthy artistic tastes.

In order to improve the training of artists and architects in the country's VUZes it is envisaged that training programs and training methods literature on artistic disciplines for educational establishments training artists, architectural artists, and art experts will be elaborated by institutes and approved by the USSR Academy of Arts in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and training programs, textbooks, and methodological literature on the visual arts for general educational schools and extramural establishment will be elaborated and approved by the USSR Ministry of Education in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Arts. The 6-year course is being resurrected in the architectural faculties of artistic VUZes and at the Moscow and Sverdlovsk Architectural Institutes. A faculty of the theory and history of the visual arts is to open at the Moscow V.I. Surikov State Institute of Art; a postgraduate course is being organized at that institute and at the I. Ye. Repin Institute of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; gold, silver, and bronze medals of the USSR Academy of Arts are to be instituted and will be awarded annually in a competition among art VUZ graduates for the best diploma work. Graduates who obtain gold medals will be sent abroad on special courses.

The resolution envisages that art VUZes under the USSR Ministry of Culture will carry out predominantly targeted training of specialists for interested enterprises and organizations taking into account the recommendations of local organizations of the USSR Union of Artists. On completing their training the young specialists are sent to work in these organizations and at enterprises which are responsible for finding them jobs and using them in accordance with their specialties.

The resolution envisages setting up the Siberian-Far East branches of the USSR Academy of Arts in Krasnoyarsk and USSR Academy of Arts creative workshops for painting, sculpture, and graphic art, and for effecting a synthesis between the visual arts and architecture; and an artistic institute and artistic secondary school at the institute. An institute of painting, sculpture, and art teaching under the RSFSR Ministry of Culture is also to be organized in 1987-1988 in Moscow and based at the Moscow "Pamyati 1905 Goda" Art School.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Education, The USSR Union of Artists, the USSR Academy of Arts, and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences are instructed to implement a system of measures to assist general educational schools, extramural establishments, and organs of people's education to improve the artistic education of children and young people.

A procedure is to be established whereby the creation of memorials and monuments of statewide significance and the comprehensive architectural and artistic execution of very important architectural groups, buildings, and structures in Moscow, Leningrad, the capitals of the union republics, and other major cities in the country are carried out on the basis of competitions.

Authorization has been given to include expenditure on artistic work associated with creating a synthesis between the visual arts and architecture in the estimated cost of construction and installation work on main construction projects in the sum of one-two percent of the total estimate.

The USSR State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Arts are ordered to elaborate and implement a comprehensive program of scientific research in the sphere of collaboration between the visual arts and architecture. Three extra gold and five extra silver medals of the USSR Academy of Arts have been instituted for the most significant achievements in the sphere of the visual and decorative and applied arts and architecture.

The intention is to set up a financially autonomous creative production organization in Moscow to plan and carry out work on the comprehensive artistic execution of civil construction projects on the basis of existing artistic facilities in Moscow.

Union republican councils of ministers are authorized if necessary to place on the establishment of gorispolkoms the post of chief city artist and to set up in the ispolkom a chief city artist department to take charge of and supervise the artistic shaping of the urban environment.

The USSR Ministry of Culture, USSR Academy of Arts, USSR Union of Artists, and USSR Union of Architects are instructed, in conjunction with the AUCCTU, to adopt measures to further develop and propagandize amateur creative art.

Union republican Councils of Ministers are given the task of paying special attention to the development of traditional folk art enterprises and setting up, if necessary, protected cultural and historical zones. When planning the output of folk art enterprises it is recommended that primary considerations be given to the artistic and qualitative indicators.

The resolution envisages increasing by 50-100 percent the expenditure of the USSR Ministry of Culture and of the USSR Union of Artists on orders for the purchase of artistic works and also for the organization of exhibition activities.

In order to create favorable conditions for maintaining, restoring, and tidying up historical, cultural, and architectural monuments of great importance in terms of the patriotic education of Soviet people, especially the younger generation, it is intended to allocate the requisite material and financial resources for carrying out repair and restoration work with the intention of raising the volume of work to the value of R300 million by 1990 and R500 million by 2000.

Union republican councils of ministrees are instructed, in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Culture, USSR Academy of Arts, USSR Union of Artists, USSR Union of Architects, and societies for the protection of historical and cultural monuments, to elaborate and approve plans for restoration work up to the year 2000, plans to develop the network of scientific restoration workshops, strengthen the material and technical base, and provide highly skilled cadres.

The USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade is recommended to expand the output of illustrated monographs, albums, and other publications on the creative work of leading exponents of the visual arts and architecture and on very important historical stages and patterns of the development of socialist realist art and the processes of mutual rapprochement and enrichment of the artistic cultures of the USSR fraternal peoples, and to produce illustrated editions of artistic literature.

The USSR State Committee for Cinematography is given the task of making movies (including documentary and popular scientific movies) depicting the achievements of multinational Soviet visual arts and architecture.

The editorial offices of central newspapers and journals and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting are instructed to regularly propagandize the work of outstanding exponents of socialist realism, to create a variety of genres of television and radio programs and features on the achievements of the multinational Soviet visual arts and their synthesis with architecture, and also on museum collections, major exhibitions, and important events in artistic life.

The party organizations of creative unions and cultural organs are to actively work to improve the activity of cultural unions and institutions in the spirit of the 27th Party Congress decisions and to support artists' and architects' fruitful efforts to create outstanding new works and a harmonious artistic environment. Ideological principle, respect for talent, and tact should be the norms of party organizations' work with the creative intelligentsia.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, the document says, express firm confidence that Soviet artists and architects, through their creative labor, will make a considerable contribution to the successful implementation of the country's grand plans for economic and social development and will satisfy the people's growing spiritual needs to the fullest possible extent.

A USSR Council of Ministers resolution has also been adopted "On measures to strengthen the production and material and technical base of the visual arts, whereby the relevant ministries and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms are instructed to carry out in 1987-1996 the construction and modernization of the facilities of the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and the RSFSR Ministry of Culture, including the buildings of educational establishments, exhibition halls, creative centers, production combines and workshops, storerooms of the State Russian Museum, and a number of other facilities.

The USSR Gosplan is ordered to envisage in draft plans for the relevant years allocating capital investment and planning and survey work quotas to the USSR Ministry of Culture and RSFSR Council of Ministers for the construction and modernization of the aforementioned facilities and increasing (in the 12th 5-Year Plan) the USSR Artists' Union's capital investment quotas for the construction, modernization, and reequipping of artistic production enterprises, exhibition halls and storerooms, salons, workshops, and creative art centers.

The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab are given the task of envisaging in plans for the relevant years the allocation to the USSR Ministry of Culture, RSFSR Council of Ministers, Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms, and the USSR Union of Artists the requisite materials and equipment for constructing and modernizing visual arts facilities.

Union republican councils of ministers and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms are instructed to ensure the planning and construction of rooms in the top stories of apartment blocks for the organization of artists' workshops, the construction of artists' and architects' cooperative workshops, and the creation of housing construction cooperatives on applications from USSR Union and Artists organizations; they must ensure the planned leasing of nonresidential premises to members of the USSR Union of Artists, members of the USSR Union of Architects, and associations of young artists and art researchers for reequipping as workshops.

The relevant ministries and departments are given the task of envisaging in plans for 1987-90 allocating to the USSR Union of Artists the requisite raw materials, supplies, motor transport, and equipment to ensure in the 12th 5-Year Plan the modernization of the production base and the equipping of visual arts institutions and organization and.

The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry is instructed to implement in the 12th 5-Year Plan the revamping of production and replacement of obsolete equipment at the Leningrad artists' paints plant, part of the "Pigment" Science and Association, in order to ensure the production of the range, quality, and volume of artists' paints agreed with the USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Union of Artists. More extensive scientific research and geological work is to be carried out to find natural and create synthetic pigments, improve the quality of artists' paints, and supply them in small packages. Production of moldings made from polymers and synthetic resins will be organized.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood-processing Industry will supply the USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Union of Artists with high-quality moldings, cardboard, and sheet and web paper.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is ordered to start producing various grades of canvas in 1987, removing all artificial additives from the production process.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade are given the task of envisaging in draft plans for exports and imports in 1987-90 the purchase and supply to the USSR Ministry of Culture and USSR Union of Artists of the requisite equipment and materials for visual arts institutions and enterprises.

A number of other measures are envisaged aimed at strengthening the production and material and technical base of the visual arts.

A USSR Council of Ministers order was also adopted on the matter in hand relating to material provision for people working within the USSR Academy of Arts, the USSR Union of Artists, and USSR Union of Architects, which, in particular, authorizes an increase in the rate of remuneration for the creation of outstanding artistic works and series of illustrated books which make a great impact on the development of socialist realist art.

The USSR Ministry of Culture has instituted 10 annual prizes for the creation of highly artistic works of visual art of all types and genres and for major works of art research.

The procedure has been established for pensions for artists who are members of the cultural workers' trade union but are not members of the USSR Union of Artists and whose relationships with organizations and enterprises are regulated by contracts.

The salaries of people working for the USSR Academy of Arts, USSR Union of Artists, and USSR Union of Architects will increase as of 1 January 1987.

Other measures have been outlined on improving material incentives and the creative work of artists and personnel of visual arts and architecture institutions.

YELTSIN'S SEP ACTIVITIES SUMMARIZED

Attends School Opening

PM191403 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Lesson of Peace"]

[Text] On 1 September Moscow schools, vocational and technical colleges, tekhnikums, and VUZes flung open their doors. More than 1.8 million students and schoolchildren started their studies. The nationwide holiday -- Knowledge Day -- was celebrated by holding rallies, meetings, and lineups in all the country's educational establishments.

By tradition the first school lesson is the Lesson of Peace. Party, war, and labor veterans, leading production workers and innovators, and literary and artistic figures went along to tell the kids about the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's Statement, and the significance of International Peace Year.

Students were addressed by Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries and bureau members and the leaders of ministries and departments, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, and the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom.

Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary B.N. Yeltsin attended the opening of school No 1119 in Gagarinskiy Rayon and the Lesson of Peace.

Chairs Transportation Meeting

PM191413 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Moscow City Soviet Party Group"]

[Text] On 6 September, before the Moscow City Soviet session, there was a meeting of the Moscow City Soviet Party Group, which heard a report from Communist deputy N.I. Ulezlo, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, on the work done to fulfill the Moscow Gorispolkom's decisions on developing passenger transport in the city.

Comrade Ulezlo informed the meeting participants that 103 new city passenger transport routes have been opened in the city over the last few years, rolling stock has been increased by 1,000 units, and additional departmental buses have been used to carry Muscovites during the rush hour.

At the same time Comrade Ulezlo admitted that many of the measures planned to improve the work of passenger transport are being implemented only slowly.

The Communist deputies who spoke at the meeting seriously criticized Comrade Ulezlo for the delays and insufficient persistence in taking measures to strengthen the material and technical base of passenger transport, to develop the transport network, and to improve traffic organization and for failing to devote sufficient attention to solving social problems at transport enterprises and training and retaining driver and repair worker cadres. A large number of proposals for improving passenger traffic were made.

The party group noted that N.I. Ulezlo had failed to achieve any noticeable improvement in the work of public transport and had poorly organized the fulfillment of the decisions adopted on these questions.

His attention was drawn to the impermissibility of disruptions and amendments in fulfilling the measures ratified by Moscow Gorispolkom.

The Moscow Gorispolkom recommended that the progress of the work to develop Moscow's transport system be analyzed on the basis of the year's results and that the question "On the State of and Measures to Improve Transport Services to the City's Population" be submitted for examination by the session in 1987.

The meeting was chaired B.N. Yeltsin, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Party Group and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Chairs Winter Readiness Meeting

PM191425 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Strict Control of Winter Preparation Work"]

[Excerpts] A conference was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom to examine the question of the capital's readiness for the coming winter. Secretaries of party raykoms, chairmen of rayispolkoms, and leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and administrations, the Moscow Rayon Power Administration, and a number of ministries were invited to the conference. [passage omitted]

The conference was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Addresses Veteran's Council

PM191427 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Party Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A session of the party gorkom's new Council of Veterans ratified by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau was held 10 September.

Urgent tasks for the council and party and social organizations in solving key problems of the city's life and activity were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to enhancing veterans' contribution to improving ideological, political, and educational work with the population at their places of residence and with young people and teenagers, and to improving the coordination of this activity. Questions of involving veterans enjoying a well-deserved retirement in various forms of activity in the city's national economic sectors were examined. [passage omitted]

The council session was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Attends Education Meeting

LD192318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Today in Moscow at a meeting of the aktiv of workers in public, vocational, and technical education, tasks were discussed for fulfilling the reform of secondary and vocational schools in the light of the party's demands. Discussing a broad range of problems relating to the reform's implementation, the participants at the meeting pointed out the need to further improve the system of professional orientation for pupils and enhance the effectiveness of their labor education. Those who spoke pointedly presented the issues of an integrated operation of the education process. Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting. Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting's work.

Visits Festival

LD212105 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Leningradskiy Rayon Day is the name of a festival held in Moscow today. The famous Friendship Park, planted 30 years ago by participants of the Sixth World Youth Festival, is a favorite place for Muscovites to relax. Today, however, it was particularly beautiful and crowded. [passage omitted] Today, in conversation with Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin and other leaders of the city, Muscovites and guests expressed the wish that such rayon, street, and town festivals should become a good tradition. This is because they not only represent pleasant relaxation and enjoyment for the people, but also exposure for new talents, for our new reserves and potential in the organization of leisure, and also simply because in every feature of such a festival one senses a genuine concern for people.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18-21 SEP REPORTED

LD200652/LD220232

[Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 18-21 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 September

The grain growers from Kemerovo Oblast commenced the threshing of the 2d millionth metric ton of grain. It is noteworthy that the harvest is being carried out in a more organized way than in past years. (0104)

The machine operators from the Ukraine commenced a mass harvest of sugar betts. In cooperation with transport workers, the farmers intend to supply 48 million metric tons of sugar beet for processing. (0104)

The 150,000th metric ton of cotton will be delivered to the storage points of Tajikistan. The pace of the present harvest in the republic is somewhat lower than those in the preceding years. This is linked with late ripening of cotton. (0204)

Kustanay Oblast has delivered 1.5 million metric tons of grain to date, and each day the total is growing by 100,000 to 120,000 metric tons. (0330)

The harvesting of sugar bet has begun in Saratov Oblast from 20,000 hectares. (0430)

Karakalpak ASSR: 420,000 metric tons of fodder have been laid-in, which is the amount drawn up by the annual plan. (0600)

A TASS correspondent has been told in the republic's agro-industrial committee that Azerbaijan farms have started mass harvesting of corn. Almost 32,000 hectares of land initially allotted to corn for silo has been transferred to grain. Some agrotechnical measures have been taken which shortened the time needed for the ripening of corn cobs by almost a month. (0900)

Moldavia: sowing of winter crops has begun. An area of 350,000 hectares has been allocated for these crops, which is nearly a third more than last year. (Moscow Television Russian "Novosti" newscast. (1030)

Tambov Oblast has fulfilled, the 9-month plan of livestock production ahead of schedule; 100,000 metric tons of meat -- almost 15,000 metric tons more than in the same period last year -- have been delivered to storage centers and processing enterprises. The milk production plan also has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. (1100)

Grain farms of Armenia finished their grain harvest. (2300)

19 September

Grain crops in Tuva have been cut on 100,000 hectares to date. More than half of the grain from this area has been threshed. The crop is higher than that of last year. (000)

500,000 metric tons of grain has been put into storage by the farms of Omsk Oblast, half of which is wheat. (0204)

Farmers from Tomsk Oblast are carrying out grain threshing on the last 100,000 hectares. Each hectare yields 4-5 quintals of grain more than last year. (0204)

Kalinin Oblast farmers have dispatched 182,000 metric tons of grain to the state: (1500)

20 September

Belgorod farmers have commenced mass harvest of sugar beet. The crop will be harvested from the area exceeding 150,000 hectares. (0400)

Altay Krai already has sold the state 2.5 million metric tons of grain. (1500)

Kazakhstan machine operators have commenced the harvesting of corn for grain in all places. The grain obtained in check threshings is 10-15 and in front-ranking farms, 20 quintals more per hectare than before the new technology was implemented. More than 100,000 hectares under crops are being cultivated according to industrial technology in the republic. (2300)

21 September

Rain keeps falling in Kurgan Oblast during the concluding stage of harvesting. Roughly 600,000 hectares have not yet been threshed. In the eastern rayons, not even half of the grain-producing area has been threshed. Many farms blame the weather for their own shortcomings. Additional personnel and machinery are being sent in from other oblasts. The crop is good; the task now is to complete the harvesting within the next few days. (0700)

Harvesting is coming to an end in Tselinograd Oblast. The task now is to hand the grain over to the state. Over 1.7 million metric tons already have been handed over to the state. Many fields have been intensively cultivated this year, and their yields are up by 5-6 quintals per hectare. However, more productive agricultural machinery and new cereal varieties would boost output even more, but the main requirement is a more careful approach to the job. A problem at the moment is that of dispatching the grain from the virgin lands. There are not enough railway grain wagons. A virgin lands railway official says that 1,100 or 1,200 wagons are needed every day to ensure a smooth grain-transporting operation. Currently, the railway has only 700-800 a day because the South Urals railway and, especially, the Central Asian railways are in no hurry to return the specialized wagons. In September, over 70 grain trains were sent out into the Central Asian networks, but only 11 have returned so far. This has worsened the situation in Kustanay Oblast, one of Kazakhstan's major granaries, and in other virgin lands oblasts. (0700)

In Novosibirsk Oblast railway workers are having to transfer damp grain from one elevator to another in which the drying capability is not on full load. Not all grain-receiving enterprises in the oblast were well prepared for the harvest season. The Bureau of the Novosibirsk Obkom has reprimanded Kobitskiy, the head of the Oblast Grain Products Board, for unsatisfactory preparation of grain-receiving enterprises for the autumn harvest. At the moment 45,000 to 50,000 metric tons of grain are being gathered in every 24 hours in Novosibirsk Oblast.

Grain from 1.7 million hectares has been threshed so far in the oblast -- 82 percent of the planned quantity. There is a lot of grain; the main task now is to preserve it. (0700)

Cereals have now been threshed on almost 90 percent of the area on which they are grown. Harvesting is still at its peak in the eastern areas of the country. (1100)

Harvesting in the Altay Kray is near completion. Despite the rain, the pace of harvesting is faster than last year. Twelve rayons already have finished bringing in the harvest. Grain has been harvested from over 90 percent of the grain-producing land. The state has thus far received over 2.5 million metric tons of grain. Plans for the production of strong and valuable varieties of wheat already have been overfulfilled. Farmers are working round the clock. (1100)

Potatoes are being lifted from the fields of Belorussia. Potatoes have been harvested on about half of the plantations in the country as a whole. (1100)

Of the planned quantity of livestock fodder needed for the winter, approximately 20 percent still has to be prepared. (1100)

Farms in the Mary Non-Chernozem Zone have begun the mass top-dressing of winter crops. Agricultural air facilities are being used in addition to ground-based equipment. As well as fertilizers, preparations are being used in the soil which help to prevent the infection of plants. (1500)

Uzbekistan. 500,000 metric tons of high-grade cotton had been delivered to the republic's acceptance points by this morning. The agricultural workers of Fergana Oblast have headed the competition. Unfortunately, the harvesting rate is still slower than last year. Of particular concern is the state of affairs in the central Syrdarya and Dzhizak Oblasts. (2230)

In Kirghizia the mass harvesting of raw cotton has begun. It is noted that the harvest has ripened much later than normal. (2230)

The grain harvesting is drawing to a close in Bashkiria. The grain crops have been harvested on 95 percent of the total acreage. (2304)

PROGRESS OF FIELD WORK UP TO 15 SEP REPORTED

LD190915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The latest report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration has been compiled. According to data up to 15 September, grain and pulse crops (apart from corn) have been reaped on an area of about 100 million hectares, and they have been threshed on nearly 93 million hectares. Potatoes have been lifted on 1.4 million hectares, which is 47 percent. Winter crops have been allocated on an area of over 25 million hectares. By mid-September, plans for the sale of grain to the state of all union republics and 23 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR have been fulfilled. Farms in Tyumen, North Kazakhstan, Omsk, and Kurgan Oblasts are behind with the harvest.